Weather

Still hot weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 99.0 and the minimum 80.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 96.8 and 77.2.

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, St. Nile, Aug. 8.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Kalyan, Aug. 2.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, Aug. 6.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Kashmir, August 4.

NO. 3064 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 辛酉年六月廿七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

DISCUSSION NO USE TILL FRANCE CAN CO-OPERATE

British Note Declares Action On Silesia Extraordinary

VIGOROUS WORDS

Express Surprise Over Unfriendly Tone Of French Missive

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Government, in replying to France's note regarding Upper Silesia, entirely disposes of the charge that Great Britain has been setting herself against France, and thereby strengthening the attitude of Germany.

The note calls attention to what is described as the extraordinary action on the part of France in endeavoring to act independently of the Supreme Council in insisting on the immediate despatch of reinforcements.

The note declares that this is not a possible basis on which Great Britain and France can pursue their future policy together. It also says that no good purpose would be served by a further discussion until Great Britain has a clear understanding of France's intentions.

It is declared that the note is of a friendly character, and points out that Great Britain is anxious to consider any means by which she can meet the French Government, but it emphasises that no danger threatens the French troops in Upper Silesia, and hence reinforcements are not urgently needed.

The note is conciliatory in character but is vigorously worded, and expresses surprise not only at the apparent intention of France to depart from the definite understanding that France would take no isolated action as regards matters of common Allied concern, but at the unusual and apparently unfriendly tone of the last French communique.

It concludes by observing that in view of the perplexity raised by the tone of the French note, Great Britain is bound to inquire what the explanation is of the French Government's intentions, because until the matter is cleared up, it is difficult to see on what basis Allied co-operation can continue.

PURE BANKING CLAIMS FIRST, ASSERT FRENCH

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—Details are now available of the preliminary proposals for dealing with the creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. It is proposed that payment by priority should be made in cash of all claims having a purely banking origin as for example, cheques, bills, etc., within six months of the granting of the "Reglement Transactionnel," but all such creditors will have the option of exchanging their total claims into preference shares.

The arrangement provides for the repayment by instalments of deposits and all other forms of claims, these latter creditors being also offered the option of exchanging into preference shares. The Bank will reserve the right of repaying in anticipation all debts not converted into preference shares.

The President of the Tribunal of Commerce will have the right of repaying in anticipation, all debts not converted into preference shares.

The President of the Tribunal of Commerce will have the right of decision, in the event of any difficulty in determining the nature of a claim.

FLEMING ASKS COURT TO MODIFY HIS SENTENCE

Attorney Files Motion For Reduction Of Six-Months' Term

Attorney William S. Fleming, now serving a six-months' sentence in the American jail here for contempt of court, has filed a motion in the United States Court for China, asking that the sentence be reduced. Mr. Fleming submitted a brief in support of the motion at the same time.

MARCH OF EVENTS

BY BRUCE HOPPER

BUSINESS proceeds apace in preparation for the Pacific conference, and yet, ever yet, Japan is firting with her fan.

But her spark of that celestial fire men call conscience is not entirely extinguished. The face she shows the world has assumed the haunted expression which criminologists associate with the suspicions of a guilty mind. Her demand to see the agenda has assumed the tone of a threat in her latest suggestion, which is that unless certain problems concerning particular nations are not excluded from the round table talk the conference will probably end in a deadlock.

What are the certain problems, and who the particular nations? The world can only guess. There is a certain little island called Yap, which of late has grown to bogey proportions. Shantung also comes to mind, but that may be a monster of Nipponese imagination. Then, too, there once was a country named Korea, which seemed to lose identity in the mist of twenty odd years ago. Siberia and the birth of a new republic flit across the horizon of conjecture, but perhaps Japan thinks not on such things.

• • •

THE particular nations referred to are probably some near neighbors of Japan, and may be another one separated from her by a very important body of water. But these mysteries will be cleared up along with the rest of the Pacific fog at the conference.

At any rate the editors of Japan are certain that the very delicate minutiae of some possible elements of the agenda will be settled before that august body convenes. They say Yap will cease to be an international bone of discord for the matter is going to be settled privately. Shantung will never enter the minutes of the meeting unless China gets foolish, for offers are to be made to Peking which will make it appear as if China will some day recover several lost arms to the sea.

But, capping editors' glibe prophecies, cables come from Washington to the effect that although opinions are welcomed upon the advisability of drawing up agenda, the United States government rejects suggestions of parleys on possible questions with any power invited to attend the party.

The warning of a possible deadlock can have only one interpretation: that Japan intends to withdraw if the conferring powers suggest a few changes recommended by all the world except herself. It is not improbable that they may ask Japan to expound the justice of some of the faits accomplis, to use the name she applies to illegal acquisition of territory.

But an actual deadlock is not feared by China, Great Britain, France or Italy, nor the United States. They are sincere in wishing to clear the air of Pacific obscurities. If Japan refuses to abide by the decisions of the congress of great powers her trade will slump even below its present low level, and her drift toward isolation will become a headlong plunge.

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THE muted selection of Viscount James Bryce as one of Britain's delegates to the conference should bring satisfaction to every exponent of fair dealing and open air diplomacy. When the world wanted a straight, unbiassed account of the alleged German atrocities in Belgium it was Viscount Bryce who was chosen for mission. His reports of the crimes committed, and the ruthless destruction of life and property, were accepted as gospel by people who had labelled every previous account as prejudiced. Viscount Bryce is known to every high school student in America for his comprehensive and lucid exposition of American state and civil life in his great classic, "The American Commonwealth." Such international figures should be employed in public service as long as they are willing and able to serve.

DUTCH MINISTER HERE

Sir W. G. Oudendijk, Minister to Peking for the Netherlands, arrived in Shanghai last night for a visit of several days. It is stated that his visit here is unofficial in character. The Minister was greeted on his arrival by a number of officials of the Dutch Consulate.

Bridging Of Whangpoo Is First Step In Making City Great, Says Berents

Noted Shanghai Engineer Unfolds To Rotary Club Problems Which Must Be Solved In Expansion Of Metropolis

How Shanghai would benefit by having a bridge across the Whangpoo to Pootung and how this project could be made to supplement the general conservancy scheme that is being worked out by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board were explained in an address that was given before the Rotary Club at its recent meeting by Mr. Hans Berents, who is a prominent figure in the engineering profession here and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

In the course of his address Mr. Berents pointed out that preliminary steps in connection with the project could be taken most advantageously at the present time by reason of the presence in China of Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, who is probably the world's foremost bridge builder. Doctor Waddell is now in Peking as the American member of an international board of consulting engineers appointed by the Peking Government to pass on designs for the new bridge to be built over the Yellow River on the Peking-Hankow railway line. When he passed through Shanghai Doctor Waddell said that while he had come to China for the specific purpose of serving on the international board his activities would not be confined to this work as he intended to offer his services to solve any and all engineering problems that might be submitted to him.

The text of Mr. Berents' address is as follows:

(Address Delivered by Hans Berents, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Consulting Engineer, Before the Shanghai Rotary Club)

"It gives me great pleasure to meet and become acquainted with the members of The Shanghai Rotary Club, and I beg to thank you for your cordial invitation, thus affording me an opportunity to draw your attention to the possibilities of bridging the Whangpoo and to the different transport improvement schemes and problems, which have lately engaged our minds and which will have to be solved, sooner or later, and discuss them in a general way as they are more or less interlaced.

"At the outset I venture to suggest that any and all of the different schemes to develop Shanghai as a great modern city can only be solved by 'Co-operation.' Co-operation first and Co-operation last of the prominent business men and professional men of all nationalities trading and working in Shanghai, who will undoubtedly consider Shanghai's future on the broadest possible lines of development and abandon national rivalries.

"The bridging of the Whangpoo is, according to my opinion, a most important link in the Harbor Improvement Scheme, so ably investigated by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board under Mr. Von Heidenstam's direction, because a long line of important wharves can thereby be rail connected and also reached by motor trucks and other vehicles from anywhere in the settlements and Chinese controlled districts.

TO DEVELOP POOTUNG

A bridge will further be of great importance to facilitate development of the Pootung area for industrial as well as for residential purposes within a reasonable distance from our civic centers.

"Pootung connected with Shanghai by means of a bridge

(Continued on Page 6)

No Sloppy Optimism Says Horne Defending Budget

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons today, on the third reading of the Finance bill, Mr. Oswald Mosley, Coalition Unionist, moved its rejection on the ground of the serious decline in revenue.

Sir Donald Maclean, Liberal, condemned the Government's financial policy, on the ground that the country was at present living on its capital. He accused the Government of reckless expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, pointed out that the foreign press had paid glowing tributes to the way in which Great Britain had dealt with her financial difficulties.

He declared that the Excise and Customs receipts for quarter ended June were remarkable, and indicated that there were more assets throughout the country than one realised.

He was not going to express any sloppy optimism, Sir Robert continued, but at the same time he was not going to give way to despair.

He emphasised how well the country had done as regards finances as compared with other belligerent countries, and that there were signs of trade reviving. The duty of everyone, he concluded, was to work and exercise thrift.

The motion for the rejection of the budget was defeated by 194 votes to 43, and the measure passed the third reading.

Federal Trade Act Wrecked In U.S. Senate, Is Report

The Federal Incorporation Act, known as the Dyer bill, which American business men in Shanghai and China generally have been long working to make law and which only a few weeks ago seemed certain of passage by Congress, has come crashing upon the rocks in the Unites States Senate and is now regarded as lost, according to messages received from Washington.

The bill, with slight amendment, was passed by the House of Representatives on April 28 of this year. It had been endorsed by such men as Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and President Harding himself had urged that it be given prior consideration by the Senate. There was every indication of early and favorable action. Now it is said that there is scarcely the remotest possibility of preserving the bill in its original form.

Details of the Senate's opposition are lacking, beyond the fact that unconstitutionality is contended, but it is understood that a complete redrafting of the act is under way. It is hoped that further information will be forthcoming by early mails and that the Senate's redraft will reach here in the near future.

The local American Chamber of Commerce has been working strenuously for the passage of the Dyer bill, and representatives from Shanghai, including Mr. C. L. Seitz, Mr. A. R. Hager and Mr. J. B. Powell, took the matter up in person at Washington, receiving very favorable impressions as to the progress of the bill toward enactment. They were assured by experts as to its entire constitutionality. Local American businessmen are greatly disappointed by the reports of the Senate's attitude.

WOULD EXTEND DRY LAW

The opinion that "foolish" inclusion in the Act of provisions extending the Volstead Anti-Liquor Act, Federal Trade Commission Act and Pure Food and Drug Act, might seriously impair the usefulness of the bill was expressed by a member of the House of Representatives in a letter just received by the Fobes Company, Ltd., here.

The communication also contained an intimation that the proposal for extension by reference of these Acts to China might have an adverse effect upon the sentiment in favor of the incorporation act as a whole. But the congressman expressed a hope that the bill might be amended in respect to these provisions before it leaves the Senate.

The letter reads as follows:

"I have your telegram with regard to our trade relations with China and I am in absolute agreement with you that a China

(Continued on Page 4)

ALL IN OPEN, U.S. INSISTS IN POWERS CONFERENCE

No Preliminary Parley Is Washington's Firm Determination

EXCHANGE NOTES

Tokio Publishes Text Of Hughes Reply To Her Query On Agenda

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 29.—It is stated that the Government will reject any suggestion as to holding separate parleys with any of the Powers invited to the Washington conference.

It is understood that at least one Power has suggested the advisability of such a partial conference.

NO PRELIMINARY TALK

London, July 29.—In connection with the Washington conference, Reuter's Agency learns that there is no longer any question of a preliminary conference in London.

London, July 29.—Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, is leaving for home tomorrow.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, he declared that the conference had reached decisions on those questions which concerned the Dominions most. He was returning satisfied with the trend of events generally, and with the progress made. Although they all did not come with the same views, common objects were sought and common ground had been found.

Mr. Meighen laid stress on the importance of not allowing the disarmament conference to fail. He declared he had been impressed by the fair disposition of British statesmen to the Dominion representatives, and also by the spirit of unity and equality manifested in all the discussions.

Washington, July 29.—The date of the forthcoming disarmament conference was discussed by Secretary of State Hughes with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires today. Great Britain favors a date later than November 11.

Japan is agreeable to the earliest time on which the other Powers agree, but feels that an early date is disadvantageous owing to the distance and the time required to prepare and forward data.

Diplomatic circles understand that the French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

TEXT OF NOTES

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 29.—The Foreign Office today published the American and Japanese notes referring to Japan's participation in the Far Eastern Conference.

With reference to Japan's desire—as expressed in the note to Washington accepting participation in the Pacific Conference—that the introduction of certain problems solely concerning particular Powers, or which may be regarded as faits accomplis, should be scrupulously avoided, it is authoritatively stated that Japan's object is to promote the easy achievement of the conference, by preventing the introduction of various difficult and complicated questions which might lead to a deadlock.

The American Note, which was handed to the Japanese Government on July 23 by the American Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, says:

"The Government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the Imperial Japanese Government to accept the invitation to attend the conference on the limitation of armaments.

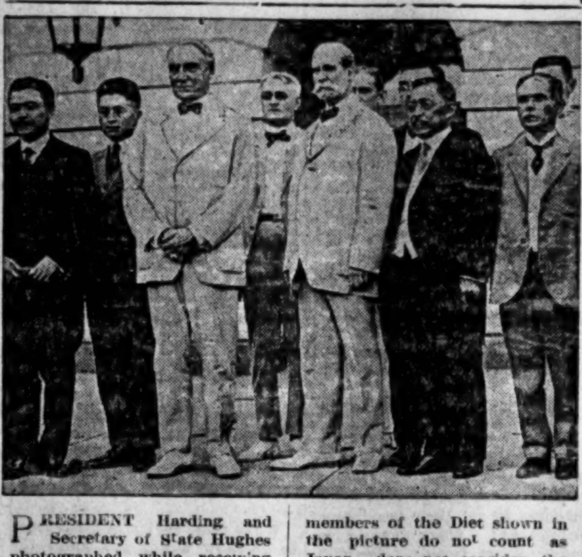
"The Secretary of State of the United States in the course of informal conversations with his Excellency the Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington has expressed the hope that the Imperial Government will not

(Continued on Page 6)

Japan Quarantines Against Shanghai

An official telegram has been received by the medical officer attached to the Japanese Consulate-General to the effect that, owing to the prevalence of diseases resembling cholera in Shanghai, special medical examination will be enforced at the first port of call in Japan in case of ships leaving Shanghai on and after August 1.

President Harding And Secretary Of State Hughes Receiving Members Of Japanese Diet



PRESIDENT Harding and Secretary of State Hughes photographed while receiving the delegation of members of the Japanese Diet who went through Washington recently and who are now traveling in Europe. This photograph is of exceptionally timely interest in view of the notes exchanged between Secretary Hughes for America and the Japanese Government which appear in another column of this issue. The members of the Diet shown in the picture do not count as Japan does not consider the opinion of her people worth much when it comes to foreign relations and the will of the Genro or Council of Elder Statesmen who advise the Mikado, some say do his thinking for him, is all powerful. On President Harding's left is Speaker Nakanishi of the Diet who is chairman of the touring party.

The Unexpurgated Diary Of A Shanghai Baby

By Elsie McCormick

JULY eighteenth—Still at Tsingtao. Go down with amah every day and sit on loose dirt in front of water. Yesterday while Auntie was talking to man in Standard Oil I heard mama say that she wasn't bad-looking if it wasn't for her giggle and that she could really outstrip most of the girls on the beach.

"She'd have to go some," said papa, looking at bathing-suits.

Mama said she thought extreme beach-costumes were bad form, but papa said no, he wouldn't say that, as it depended on latitude and longiture of wearer.

"The little ones here wear awfully cute clothes," said mama, looking at fat baby with embroidered mouse on bib.

"I think so, too," said papa. "Did you notice the little one farther down the beach with the picture hat and the pink parasol?"

Mama remarked that she thought papa had better come in for tea.

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JULY nineteenth—Not much doing today. Went down to beach, but didn't see much except Japs getting pictures taken. Heard mama tell papa that he was wanted to make up a bridge four on the veranda, but papa said he was having run of bad luck.

"I thought you told me that you held a lot of fine no-trump hands yesterday," said mama.

"I did," said papa, "There wasn't a trump in hardly any of them."

Papa remarked that playing cards with ladies was bad economy, as they all expected him to refuse money won from them, but if he lost it cost him a cent a point, besides signing chits for lemon squashes.

"I often used to wonder what Mrs. James did for a living before she met Jesse, but now I know," said papa.

Mama remarked that she supposed papa wanted to go off with the men and play some lowbrow game like poker, and papa said he would much rather hold three queens than play cards with them.

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JULY twentieth—Sat in writing-room part of day, while amah had pleasant chat with step-cousin's sister-in-law who had brought another baby from Shanghai. Not very happy, because babies were all in cliques, depending on whether papas were Number One, Two, or Three in firm.

Was sitting alone, as had forgotten to return call of taipan's baby. Happened to pull tablecloth and bottle of black water fell on head. Squalled hard, but nobody came, as babies are always squalling in writing-room.

Later amah sneaked me upstairs and got most of dark water off of face. Mama asked afterwards what was the matter with complection, but amah said I was blue about something.

• • •

JULY twentieth—Everybody getting ready for hotel dance. Mama told papa to hurry up and ask some men to dine with us, so as to have dancing partners for Auntie.

"Pick out men who live here or in the other hotel, so that you won't have to sign chits for their dinners," mama said.

Papa answered that he'd do his best, but he was afraid every man in Tsingtao who could put one toe in front of the other or on top of somebody else's had been dated up for two weeks.

"There's only one left, and four women have him bound hand and feet while they shake dice for him out on the veranda," papa said.

Mama told him that he exaggerated, but papa came back later and said that all he could get was gentleman in wheelchair and another gentleman who was all right except that he was brought up on the bottle and had never left it.

"He wouldn't be so bad if it wasn't for the way his ears stick out," said mama.

"That's the only thing that keeps him from falling through his collar," papa remarked.

Family busy rubbing mildew out of evening clothes with gasoline. Will have bawl of my own after they go.

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JULY twenty-first—Busy day. Everybody talking about dance, and especially about people who went for walks on beach. Mama told papa that Shanghai lady said he had gone for stroll with Bolshevik flapper.

"That woman has wonderful sense of rumor," said papa. "She knows more things that aren't true than anybody else in Tsingtao."

Auntie said she wished somebody would start story about her, as girls who were not talked about had to spend evenings on veranda hitting mosquitoes and watching bridge games played by elderly relatives.

Babies in writing-room busy making remarks about a baby from Shanghai who stays up until seven o'clock every night and always finishes two bottles. Must be careful of reputation, as don't want any stories to reach Jap baby.

WU SEEKING TO PREVENT NORTH AND SOUTH WAR

So He Says, But Wang's Representative Is At Interview

STATES HIS AIMS

Troops Are Taking No Part In Clash And Await Orders

Wu's Men Inactive

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS*)*

Hankow, July 30.—Gen. Wu Pei-fu's troops are not taking any part in the minor skirmishes in which Gen. Wang Chan-yuan's forces have been compelled to retreat. They are not moving toward the front and assert that they are waiting for orders from Gen. Tsiao Yao-nan. Minor engagements of opposing forces continue.

By Josef W. Hall

(Special Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS*)*

Honanfu, July 30.—Declaring himself against the principle of inviting outside forces to assist in the removal of an unpopular Tuchun as tending to establish a dangerous precedent and saying he was utterly opposed to further internecine war advocating popular selection of Hupeh's provincial ruler when the present crisis is past, General Wu Pei-fu, central figure of the present military crisis, in a frank interview today stated his position with regard to the movement to Wuchang.

Your correspondent was received in the presence of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan's representative and General Wu replied frankly to every question. He stated that he considers it necessary in protecting Hupeh to protect Tuchun Wang for the time being. When the present crisis is past he would give the Hupehese a voice in the selection of their governor, but he is unalterably opposed to establishing precedent whereby disaffected elements may hire military assistance from outside one province to assist in removing an unwanted official in another. Such a precedent, he declared, would keep China forever in chaos.

His great aim, General Wu says, is to prevent the outbreak of a general conflict between North and South. He believes that the unity of the nation must be achieved through the efforts of a national assembly, and not by fighting.

General Wu has taken over the command of all the expeditionary forces sent toward Hankow, delegating that command to General Hsiao Yao-nan, commander of the 25th Division, pending his own procedure to Hankow. He declared that he is able to guarantee peace in the Wuchang-Hankow region.

Genl. Of 25th Waiting; Merchants Urge Peace

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS*)*

Hankow, July 29 (5:35 p.m.)—General Hsiao Yao-nan, commander of the 25th division of Chihli, is still stopping at Hsiaokan. The situation here is quiet. The Chambers of Commerce in Wuchang and Hankow are contemplating the despatch of an appeal, together with the foreign chambers of commerce, to the opposing factions not to resort to arms but to start a peace parley.

Don't Send More Men Wang Urges Wu Pei-fu

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS*)*

Hankow, July 29 (5:25 p.m.)—"Don't send any more of your troops! No more are needed!"

Such was the telegram sent today by General Wang Chuan-yuan to General Wu Pei-fu, whose march to Hupeh is believed by many to spell the doom of the present Hupeh Tuchun. The troops of Hsiao Yao-nan, Wu's henchman, are not moving to the front as expected, while Anhui, from which Wang expected much assistance, is inactive.

General Liu Hsiang, Comman-

(Continued on Page 2)

Wu Pei-fu Has Aim But What Is It Is Query

(Continued from Page 1)

der-in-chief of Szechuen, is marching heavy forces to Ichang.

The representative of General Wu Pei-fu at Hankow was given a reception here by the local organisations, which expressed their desire to welcome Wu and his men and keep them here.

Fighting is now in abeyance.

Sun Yat-sen Will Head March To Take Wuchang

Canton, July 28.—Subjugation orders have been issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the Southern Republic, against Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Northern Government. Dr Sun will himself lead the first army from Shaokwan to march on Wuchang, while the Canton General Staff and the Commanders-in-chief of Yunnan, Szechuen and Hunan have been ordered to mobilise for the expedition.

Decision to subjugate the Northern Administration was reached at a Cabinet meeting of the Southern Government on Monday. Dr. Sun made the motion, which was unanimously endorsed by the ministers.

Hsu Chung-chi, the hero in the Kwangsi expedition, will lead the second army, while General Chen Chuing-ming has undertaken to negotiate with two provinces for reinforcements and financial support.

The present aim is to capture Wuchang and make it the seat of government for South China.

Ask Wu To Oust Wang And Take Job Himself

Peking, July 30 (3:30 p.m.)—The clash between Hupeh and Hunan appears now to be centered on the position of Wang Chuan-yuan, the Hupeh Tuchun. Former President Li Yuan-hung and former Premier Chou Shu-mou have jointly sent their representative, Chang Kuo-kan, to inform President Hsu Shih-chang that the only way to check the conflict is to remove Wang.

General Wu Pei-fu, the man of the hour, has also received numerous messages from Hupeh, Hunan and elsewhere, asking him not to assist Wang but to oust him and take the job himself. The attitude of Hsiao Yao-nan, his henchman who is refraining from going to the fighting front and Wang Chuan-yuan's request to Wu to send no further troops to his bailiwick indicate that Wu's presence in Hupeh is by no means desirable from Wang's point of view.

The press agencies and newspapers in Peking have been instructed by Yin Hung-hsou, the Police Superintendent, not to publish any military news detrimental to the Central Government.

In view of Wu Pei-fu's declaration that he was going to Hupeh for an "armed investigation," it is not likely that he would open fire on the Hunanese. Local organisations, which have been very active in a movement to oust Wang, will probably appeal to Wu not to open hostilities.

Instead of proceeding with his Mongolian Expedition, Chang Tso-lin is pouring heavy forces into Chihli and vicinity and is reported to be planning to take a trip to Peking and then to Hupeh himself. The work of the expedition will be left in the hands of Wu Ching-shen, Tuchun of Heilungkiang, his trusted lieutenant.

Wang Chuan-yuan has telegraphed Peking asking the issuance of a Presidential Mandate ordering a general attack on Hunan for creating another internal strife and in order to elevate the morale of his forces.

The division of Wang Shu-ching, aide to the tuchun, has been ordered to duty in Wuchang. The reinforcements sent there by Chihli, Honan or Shantung are not being trusted by Wang, reports say.

LU'S SON IN TIENTSIN

Tientsin, July 30.—Lu Yu-kwang, the son of the Kwangsi warlord, Lu Yung-ting, has arrived in Tientsin. He has been mistaken by Chinese newspapermen for Lu Yung-ting himself.

Army General Staff Unpaid; Has Resigned

Peking, July 30.—Because they have not been paid for nine months, members of the Army General Staff have tendered their resignations en bloc. At one time, the General Staff was considered one of the best paid bureaus in China.

Since Chang Ching-hui assumed office as Chief of the General Staff, no funds were forthcoming from the Ministry of Finance which is being bled white by other military bureaus and supertuchuns. Chang's bureau became more or less deserted, but some of the loyal servants remained behind—those who were unable to secure any concurrent offices, about 50 strong.

All business in the department was suspended while the staff idled away their time in the morning at the bureau. A few days ago, General Chiang Yien-hsin, the Deputy Chief of Staff, motored into the bureau, but was surprised to find all the members of the staff kneeling along the path, praying that they be paid in order to feed their families. Chiang left the premises unceremoniously.

Wu Not Wang Is Fly In Warlord's Ointment

BY JOSEF W. HALL

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, July 28.—The sudden storm which has broken over the Wuhan region—the cradle of revolutions—and has threatened to involve the peace and political modus vivendi of all China, is the result of a long-laid plot. This scheme, although previously sensed by the public as well as those against whom it is aimed, was not credited as possessing the life which it has now exibited. The original plan has, moreover, become mixed with other schemes of a larger aim, so that, in the event of success, it is difficult to prophesy what the results will be.

The underlying idea of the whole affair has been the deep desire of the politically progressive Hupehese to rid their province of the incubus, Wang Chan-yuan, Hupeh leaders (many officers in Wang's own army are involved) have been willing to appeal to Peking, to Canton, to Changsha, to Wu Pei-fu or even to the Anfu refuge reprobate, Hsu Shu-tseng if only they might attain their aim.

When Ichang was first looted, in December last, they surmised that foreign indignation would bring Wang's downfall. When Ichang and Wuchang were looted in June of this year, following Wang's unwelcome return from the confab of Tuchuns in Peking they felt assured, as did all onlookers, that his career had come to its close. Keenly disappointed by the inertia of the Legations and support of Warlord Chang Tso-lin which combined to retain Wang, they began active intrigue to get rid of him.

ORGANISE IN SECRET

The enemies of Wang have gone so far as to organise a secret provisional government which is prepared to step into the administration the moment Wang is driven out. The provisional revolutionary officials are largely of Cantonese extraction, and are friendly to Sun Yat-sen's government although not definitely pledged to allegiance thereto.

Taking advantage of the threatened mutiny because of non-payment of troops confronting Chao Heng-ti, ruler of Hunan, these Hupeh rebels guaranteed Chao that if he would lend thirty thousand Hunan soldiers to oust Wang, the provisional government, once in power, would pay the arrears in wages of these troops, with, of course, handsome gifts to their commanders.

Wang, realising the necessity of counteracting the temptation of this offer, tendered to Chao Heng-ti a large present of arms and ammunition from the Hanyang arsenal on condition that Chao could find a responsible guarantor that the arms would not be used in any Hupeh campaign. This is where Wu Pei-fu comes into the story. He assumed the responsibility of guarantor to Wang for Chao.

It is probably that Chao, with arms and ammunition enough to secure his prestige, in his own bailiwick, would have been content to live up to the agreement. His officers, however, were kept in a state of fervor by Hupeh and Canton agents—the latter seeing an opportunity to turn the situation to the good of their cause—and his soldiers were not allowed by these agitators to forget that the Hupeh provisional government had pledged their wages.

Chao Heng-ti was forced into the campaign by his underlings. It is probably that, if he continues to show half-heartedness, he will be forced out of office in favor of a rival untrammeled by pledges to Wang Chan-yuan or the guarantee of Wu Pei-fu.

Wu Pei-fu, preserving the form of virtue, has sent very strongly worded reprimands to Chao. Whether or not he has sent with them counteracting doses of something else, is not known.

INVOLVES ALL CHINA

Were it not for the injection of Wu Pei-fu and the Canton government's influence into the affair, the matter would be rather local. Because of these two elements, it threatens to involve all China, and be the starting point for an entire political realignment.

Wu Pei-fu's attitude, still nebulous, will of course be the key of the situation. He will be inclined to bring about, through the passive method utilised so effectively aginst Chang Chin-yao last year in Hunan, the downfall of Wang Chan-yuan, whom he has repeatedly denounced as a traitor and bloodsucker, and who is the ally of his most feared enemy, Chang Tso-lin. But, having recently taken on Shensi, still far from securely pacified, will he have the courage to lay down the gauntlet to Chang Tso-lin?

Peking is following its usual opportunistic policy. Under pressure of Chang Tso-lin Premier Chin Yun-peng would like to save his fellow Shantungite, Wang Chan-yuan. He has done what he could in despatching his brother with the one regiment of Ministry of War troops available in Honan, to Wang's aid. These troops arrived yesterday. They constitute about all the aid which Wang can expect from Peking.

WU, NOT WANG, IS DANGER

How far Chang Tso-lin 's willing to go to save Wang is difficult to prognosticate. Probably not so far as he would go to prevent Wu Pei-fu's falling heir to Wang's position in the Yangtsze Valley.

Wu is now sending in his troops to Hankow under the guise of aiding the North against a Southern invasion. If passive means avail, they probably will be shortly in control of Hupeh and on friendly terms of negotiation with the Hunanese.

Then will come the show-down with Chang Tso-lin, who will quite likely make an attempt to send troops here. Will Wu, who holds the railway, dare to block them?

Will he dare to accept the offer of a faction of Hupehese to make him head of the province? Will the Cantonese agents and sympathisers force him into an open stand either with or against the Sun Yat-sen government?

These are the interesting possibilities of the present situation, so far as I can see them. There are probably others which I have overlooked. But a lineup of South against North—at last real, not fictitious—with Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh and Shensi (that province of recurrent south-sympathising proclivity) as champion of the South in the North, is an interesting prospect to speculate upon.

Claim Chang Tso-lin Is Not Chang At All, But Manchu Imposter

The China Evening Post, a new Chinese evening daily published in Shanghai, is the authority for an amazing story about Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden warlord who has overshadowed all militarists in North China.

The newspaper announces that it learns from old Manchuria residents that the Chang Tso-lin of today is not the notorious Hunghutze of yesterday who was subjugated by Viceroy Chao Erh-shun during the Manchu Regime, but is really a Manchu loyalist named Ching Hui.

It is also stated that the present Chang Tso-lin favors a monarchical movement and the appointment of Chang Hsun, the notorious monarchist, to some high office because he too is a Manchu.

If he is the original Hunghutze bandit, the journal argues, he would never have favored a monarchy as Chang originally became a bandit as a result of the oppression of the then government.

The news is lent color, by the recent capture and execution of Chang's would-be assassin named Kung Yu-tien, and the allegation that he had been sent by the real Chang Tso-lin to take the life of the present Tuchun of Fengtien.

◆ ◆ ◆

U.S. Govt. Will Lay Trans-Pacific Cable

Washington, July 29.—Referring to the proceedings of the International Communications Conference, Secretary of State Hughes said it was probable that the former German cable between Guam and Yap, would be allocated to the United States.

It is announced that Secretary of State Hughes has recommended, and President Harding has approved, that the Government should lay a trans-Pacific cable, if private enterprise is unwilling to undertake the task.

Mr. Hughes said that the Federal project should be deferred until it had been ascertained whether private companies would lay a cable. He pointed out that there was now only one cable between the United States and the Philippines, via Guam. Applications for licences to lay a new cable had been made by cable companies, but the plans were for connections to Japan and were therefore subject to Japanese sanction.

FRENCH POLICE DEMANDS NOTICE OF ALL MEETINGS

Chinese organisations in the French Concession were informed by Captain Fiori of the French Police yesterday that they must secure the sanction of the police authorities 48 hours before any public meetings are to be held in their premises. The restriction has been adopted, it is believed, on account of the holding of many meetings of radicals in the International Settlement recently.

◆ ◆ ◆

Stock Exchanges To Undergo Probe

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—The Ministry of Commerce has telegraphed to Shanghai instructing the Taoyin to report regarding statements that have appeared in the Shanghai Chinese press to the effect that a Mr. Yao had been sent to Shanghai to enquire into the question of licensing various exchange and trust companies. It appears that Mr. Yao has not gone to Shanghai as the representative of the Ministry of Commerce, though it intends to send a representative there.

◆ ◆ ◆

STRIKERS ARRESTED

(Reuter's Service)

Darjeeling, July 29.—Strikes have broken out in four tea-gardens. Forty-two strikers have been arrested on a charge of rioting, the authorities attribute the disorders to the activities of Non-co-operators.

◆ ◆ ◆

To FREE AMERICANS

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 29.—Advices from Reval state that the Bolshevik Government has decided to release 28 imprisoned Americans.

TAKES KWANGSI POST

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 27.—General Huang Pei-kwei, who has retired from military service for a time, and has recently been living in retirement at Nanning, has sent a circular telegram to the Provinces saying that, as General Lu Yung-ting and General Tan Hou-ming had both left Nanning and there was no official in charge of Kuangsi Provincial affairs, he had been elected temporary chief by the Provincial Assembly.

WELCOME IN ROUEN

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 27.—Upon leaving Havre, President Millerand proceeded up the Seine to Rouen, where he was heartily welcomed by the authorities and the inhabitants of the town.

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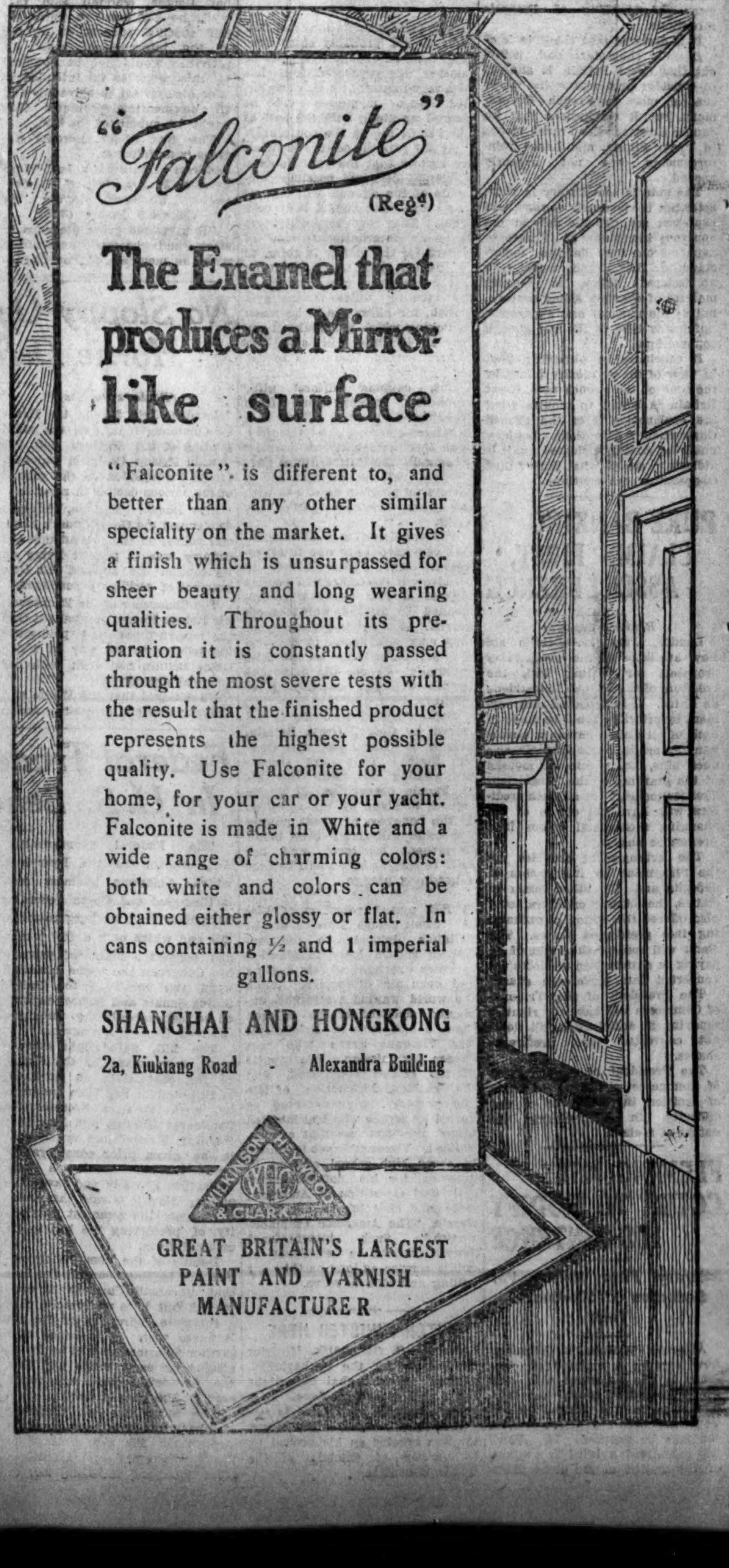

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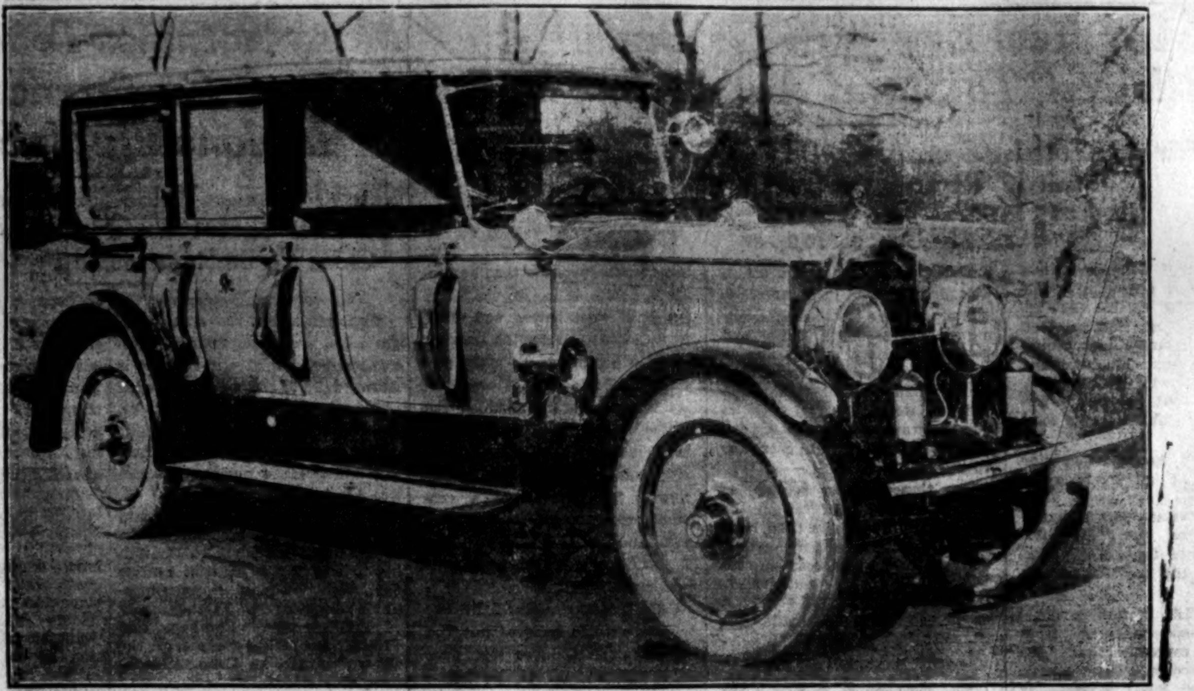

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COURTS MARTIAL VERDICTS BRING GENERALS' WRITS

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 30.—The Irish Master of the Rolls has directed the issue of writs of attachment against General Sir Nevil Macready, General Strickland and other officers who disregarded the order of the Court to produce two Sinn Feiners who were sentenced to death by military courts.

The Master of the Rolls decided that such courts, consisting as they do of an informal local gathering of officers, acting summarily had no warrant under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, which bestowed powers only on properly constituted courts martial.

Far Eastern Freight Rates From U.K. May Get Ten Shilling Cut

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—A meeting of representatives of British shipping companies engaged in Far Eastern trade, which was held in London yesterday, recommended that freights from the United Kingdom to the Far East should be reduced by from seven and sixpence to ten shillings per ton.

Federal Trade Act Wrecked In U.S. Senate, Is Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Trade Act such as was contemplated would be of very great service. Unfortunately the Judiciary Committee in preparing the bill made two mistakes which I think were serious and which would greatly impair, if not defeat, the usefulness of the bill.

"As reported it contained a provision making any corporation formed under the act respond in the Federal courts of this country to suits in which service should be had by mail. Fortunately the House was able to eliminate this provision and in this respect the bill is in good shape.

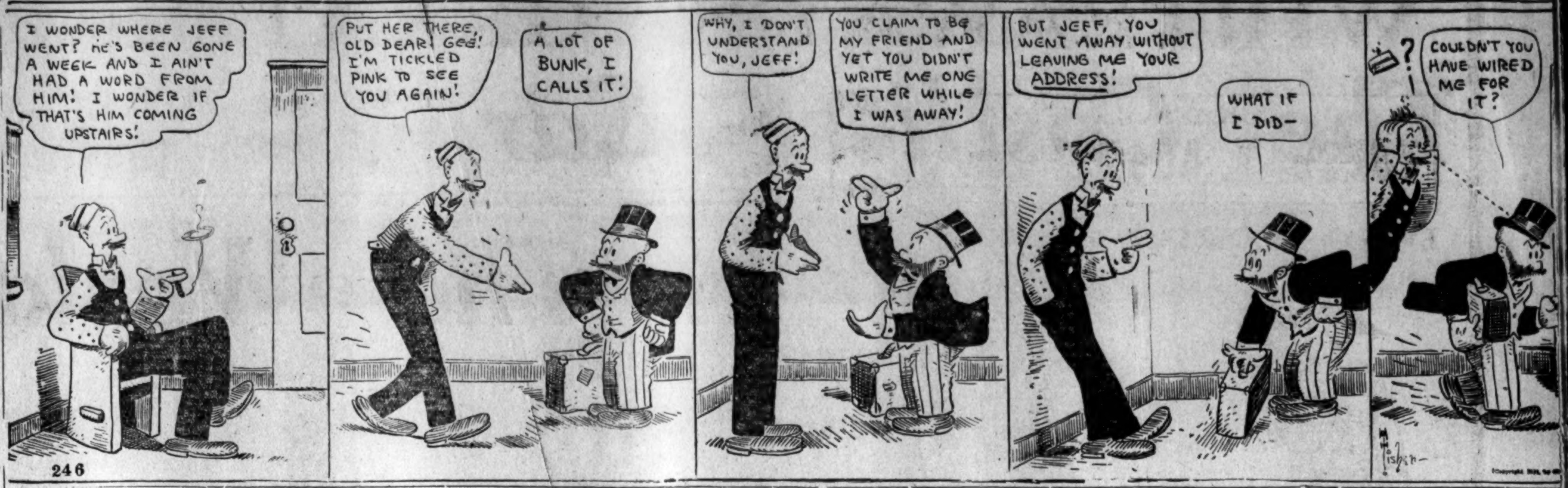
"A very foolish provision was put in the bill extending by reference the Volstead Anti-Liquor Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the Pure Food and Drug Act to China. In broad terms it was provided that the acts should apply to every corporation under the new bill. I have no objection to the provision requiring these corporations to report to the Federal Trade Commission nor to the one preventing their dealing in intoxicating liquors, opiums, and cocaine but a broad provision extending all three of these laws to China struck me as calculated to defeat the purpose of the act for I could not conceive of a man foolish enough to invest money in a corporation whose charter might be forfeited if he took in opium or cocaine or whiskey or a bad debt or if one of the salesmen, in the hope of selling goods to a Chinese or an Englishman should buy the foreigner a drink. I have not seen the bill since it passed the House and do not know what amendments have been made in the Senate. I hope the defects to which I refer may be amended there. If they have been I shall vote for the bill. If not I do not know how I shall vote."

Commissioner Schuhl Hears Traffic Cases

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg, R. D. Bunn, and R. A. Hutchison and the Shanghai Taxicab Company were defendants yesterday in a series of cases of automobile traffic violations that were heard by Commissioner F. J. Schuhl. Mr. Honigsberg was charged with having used an improper number plate on a car that was being delivered from his garage and after witnesses were heard the defendant was discharged with a warning.

Mr. Bunn, who has been called into court because he was unable to produce his license when asked recently was also dismissed after being warned that he must be able to show his license when required. Mr. Hutchison pleaded guilty to a charge of having left his car standing in Nanking Road in front of the American Club contrary to regulations and was fined $10. The Shanghai Taxicab Company was charged with having obstructed traffic by keeping cars parked in the roadway adjacent to its garage and this charge was dismissed after a warning was given by the Commissioner.

MUTT & JEFF — Jeff's Bean Must Be Full Of Embalming Fluid — By Bud Fisher


I WONDER WHERE JEFF WENT? HE'S BEEN GONE A WEEK AND I AIN'T HAD A WORD FROM HIM! I WONDER IF THAT'S HIM COMING UPSTAIRS!
PUT HER THERE, OLD DEAR! GEE! I'M TICKLED PINK TO SEE YOU AGAIN!
A LOT OF BUNK, I CALLS IT!
WHY, I DON'T UNDERSTAND YOU, JEFF!
YOU CLAIM TO BE MY FRIEND AND YET YOU DIDN'T WRITE ME ONE LETTER WHILE I WAS AWAY!
BUT JEFF, YOU WENT AWAY WITHOUT LEAVING ME YOUR ADDRESS!
WHAT IF I DID—
COULDN'T YOU HAVE WIRED ME FOR IT?
?
246
Fisher

News Brevities

Special attention is drawn to Messrs. Honigsberg's advertisement on page three of this section, wherein an invitation is extended to view an armored limousine, costing G.$35,000, built and imported to the order of H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., for Chang Tso-lin, Inspector-General of Manchuria. This unique car is to be shipped to Mukden on Tuesday.

* * *

A Tokio telegram states that Baron Obata, the Japanese Minister to Peking, left yesterday for his post.

* * *

Chu Chi-chien, personal representative of President Hsu Shih-chang, is expected to arrive in Yokohama from the United States on August 5.

* * *

A Presidential Mandate under date of July 28 appointed Chi Yao-san governor of the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce.

* * *

Mr. Yourin, the Far Eastern Republic Representative, has once more gone to Mukden to consult the tuchun, Chang Tso-lin, on the question of the return of Urga as a condition for the signing of a Sino-Russian Commercial Treaty.

* * *

A Chinese doctor arrested in possession of apparatus for the counterfeiting of ten and twenty-cent pieces was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday, and a clerk who was found in possession of a number of the bogus coins was sentenced to six months.

* * *

Seven shopkeepers were fined $5 each yesterday for selling ice cream which was found on analysis by the health department to be unfit for human consumption. Two shopkeepers were fined similar amounts for selling ice cream without a license.

* * *

Foreign banks will be closed for business on Monday on account of the Autumn Bank Holiday.

* * *

Wang Fu-chang, a Chinese laborer formerly attached to the Labor Corps in France was recently awarded a Meritorious Service Medal at the British Consulate, Tientsin, for averting a serious explosion on June 22, 1919, near Marcoing at a fire in an ammunition dump.

* * *

Miss K. Shekury, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Morris and four children and Mr. N. F. Allman left on the Chenan for Tsingtao yesterday.

* * *

Mr. C. W. Glass left on the Shangking for Kiukiang yesterday and Mr. E. G. Phillips on the same boat for Hankow.

* * *

Dr. Billinghurst, Messrs. A. J. Clements, W. J. Grey, B. Lawrie Smith, C. C. Todd and L. McGowan left yesterday on the Shuntien for Weihaiwei.

* * *

By the Kumano Maru, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rose, Mrs. J. V. C. Davis and children left for Japan yesterday.

Northcliffe Denies He Brought King's Name Into Colloquy

Celebrated Utterance Regarding Killing Of Irish People Is Denied

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—Mr. Lloyd George today made a statement in the House of Commons with reference to an interview with Lord Northcliffe which has been published in the New York Times and reproduced in the Daily Mail.

Lord Northcliffe was represented as saying that, before starting for Ireland, the King said to Mr. Lloyd George: "You must come to an agreement. This cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner." The account of the interview also states that it was the King who saw General Smuts and interested him in the Irish question.

After denouncing the interview as calculated to prejudice the Irish settlement, Mr. Lloyd George read a statement from the King declaring that the statements in the interview were a complete fabrication, that no such conversation took place and that no such remarks had been made by His Majesty. In his speech opening the Northern Irish Parliament Mr. Lloyd George concluded, the King had followed the invariable practice of reading such speeches.

The newspapers also published a statement by General Smuts denying the statement made regarding him.

Lord Northcliffe has telegraphed to the King's Secretary, denying having ascribed to His Majesty the words stated. He adds that he gave no such interview.

Clay Pigeon Club Shoots For July Cup This Afternoon

The Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will compete this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. for the July Cup.

The conditions will be the usual 10 birds from "Leggett" trap, with the club handicaps in force.

Hurricane Sweeps City Of Hangchow Is Report Received

A hurricane swept over the city of Hangchow on Thursday night, according to news received here yesterday. Over thirty people were drowned in the Chekiang when over 40 junks were overturned, it is reported and telegraph and electric light wires were blown down throwing the city into utter darkness.

Many trees were blown down and trains coming to Shanghai were delayed on account of the obstruction along the tracks.

President Honors Pilgrim Fathers

(Reuter's service)

Washington, July 29.—President Harding and family sailed today on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower to attend the Pilgrim Fathers Tercentenary celebrations at Plymouth on Monday.

RAMSAY PRIZES AWARDED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 27.—Several scholarships, named after the British scientist, Sir William Ramsay have been instituted, enabling French students to pursue scientific researches in British universities and to acquaint themselves with British methods of engineering and chemistry.

THREAT OF RETALIATION

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 29.—In order to insure fair treatment to American merchantmen, it is understood that the United States Shipping Board's policy will be insistence on other nations giving a proper opportunity to American ships if they wish to avoid retaliatory measures.

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Specialist in Venereal, Urinary and Skin Diseases.
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Yes, Any New Egg Will Go Bad If It Is Allowed To Stand Awhile In The Sun

China' Plants For Freezing Eggs Are In Hands Of Foreigners Who Have Sanitary Experts To Control Factories

By Bruce Hopper

VEHEMENT defense of the Chinese egg, and a determination to combat the apparent boycott of Chinese food products in Europe and America, is registered by local egg experts following the report from Paris that bakers are forbidden to use Chinese eggs save biscuits.

The Paris health inspector declares that an analysis of Chinese eggs 24 hours after thawing revealed 36,000 harmful microbes per teaspoonful. They are therefore dangerous during the hot weather, he asserts.

The chemists of foreign firms shipping egg products from Shanghai contend that the bacteria discovered must have been acquired after arrival. If the eggs are thawed under the same conditions of sanitation in which they are prepared in China the collection of bacteria would be impossible. At this end every precaution of sterilisation known to science is taken to insure the purity of the product.

As the new-born egg is free from microbes, whether laid by the leghorns of France and America, or by the hens of the Yangtsze valley, it is either in the preparation, or the thawing and baking of the eggs that the germs find their way into the product. The factories in China are subject to rigid supervision of certified health officers, and as the private bake shops do not have to conform to such strict inspection it stands to reason that the fault lies with them.

TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION

To prove the perfect sanitary conditions of their factories most of the local egg firms invite public inspection. The egg season is from January till July, during which time some factories break a million eggs daily. Expert candlers in the dark room examine each egg before a strong light, and reject every one which shows the slightest bruise of the yolk film. The rejected eggs are removed to a distant dump so that the vicinity of the factory will not become contaminated, but the sellers are only paid for the eggs accepted.

The sound eggs then go to the breaking girls, who separate the yolks and albumen, or run them together, according to the order. The girls are clad in immaculate, white, which is washed every night. Their finger nails and general sanitary appearance is subject to constant inspection, and a medical officer visits them twice a week. If a girl shows cuts or bruises on her fingers she is removed from the breaking room.

The tinned copper receptacles and cups are sterilised in the steam vats during the tiffin hour and each night. Every article with which the egg comes in contact is thoroughly pasteurised. If a girl is in doubt about a suspicious egg she calls the manager.

FOREIGNERS FREEZE

The products to be frozen are poured into parafined tins, and kept at a temperature of 32 degrees below zero until solid. They are then placed in the storage room at 10 below zero to await shipment. The tins weigh 30 pounds when filled, and should be kept in an ordinary temperature for eight hours to thaw properly. Many bakers make the mistake of thawing the eggs in hot water, which starts chemical reaction, and cooks the product.

It is pointed out that only foreign firms manufacture frozen egg products, as the chief output of Chinese factory is the boricated yolk and albumen.

A practice of adulteration in the past, which has greatly jeopardised the market for the Chinese egg in America is to extract a percentage of the albumen from each egg broken into the mixture. The accumulated albumen is then prepared as flake, and sold for a high price.

The gravity of such business methods is shown by the statements of the great egg consumers, such as the National Biscuit company. The manager of this concern declares that if he could depend upon the proportion of yolk and albumen in the Chinese product he would never use another fresh egg. The frozen product and egg powder are in such convenient form for use on a large scale that he profits by their exclusive use. But the flour, eggs, butter, and other ingredients go into the mixing tanks according to a weight percentage. If the egg has been robbed of some of its albumen the whole recipe for cakes and biscuits must be adjusted to each shipment, or each tin. The foreign firms guarantee a constant proportion of yolk to albumen, and their products are gaining wider use in the large biscuit establishments.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST EGGS

The experts believe that the cry against Chinese egg products is a result of the sensitiveness of the egg market in Europe and America.

When gamblers in eggs buy long, and the winter proves to be warmer than expected, they are often caught at the end of the season with a lot of storage eggs which must be dumped upon the market.

The Chinese egg products are able to compete with shell eggs, even when the market is down. The gamblers then start an outcry against the Chinese egg, food experts become alarmed, and microbes are discovered.

The cry was first heard in England after the armistice, when there was a terrific slump in the market for food products. America took up the matter next, and now France is heard from.

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Many Notables To Attend Press Conference Held In Honolulu Next Octob

Noted Journalists Will Address Sessions; Organizations Throughout World Invited To Particip China To Be Represented By Two Delegat

(Special Correspondence)

Honolulu, July 15.—The program for the Press Congress sessions to be held here in October is taking definite shape. It includes addresses by such well-known journalists as James Wright Brown of Editor and Publisher, New York; H. L. Bridgman of the Brooklyn Standard Union; K. Sugimura of the Tokio Asahi Shimbun; B. W. Fleisher of the Japan Advertiser; Thales Coutoupis of Nea Ellas, Athens; Ludvig Saxe of Verdens Gang, Christiania; Rustom N. Vatchaghandy of Sanj Vartaman, Bombay, and Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta of the Central American Press Association, Guatemala.

These men are among the journalists invited to participate in the program who have accepted the program committee's invitation. Others of equal prominence will appear in the first formal program announcement. The names of two well-known newspaper men who will be the chief representatives of England and France respectively on the program will be announced soon.

China will be represented by Mr. Jabin Hsu of THE CHINA PRESS, Shanghai, and Mr. Hollington K. Tong of the Weekly Review of the Far East, Shanghai. Both will sail from Shanghai on September 15 on the Golden State.

It is planned to devote four and a half or five days to the business sessions of the Congress, l the remaining time open f schedule arranged by the H ian entertainment comm The business sessions will of general meetings, when delegates will assemble in a body for discussion of pr affecting the entire professio departmental conferences o interest to only a part of the gates. Two afernoons wi devoted to conferences on jo istic education, the new press, daily and weekly, magazine writing. The Pacific Press Conference probably meet for an all-da sion on the last day.

Prof. Walter B. Pitkin o umbia University, and Prof. Hornaday of the Universi Texas will have places on program of the educational ference. Their problems have to do with training for paper work of all kinds. program committee believes the program now being arr will be truly representative best journalism of almost country of the world.

TO HEAD JEHOL POLI

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 27.—The General of Jehol, General C Kwei-ti, has recommended Chung-shen as Superintende the Police Administratio Jehol.

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Just Unpacked
Another
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IF THEY FEEL HOT AND TIRED
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WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SUMMER

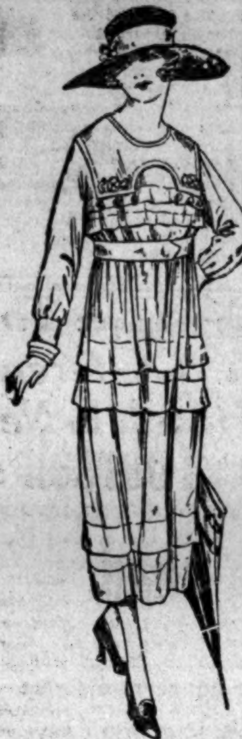
COMMENCES
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd

SALE

COMMENCES
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd

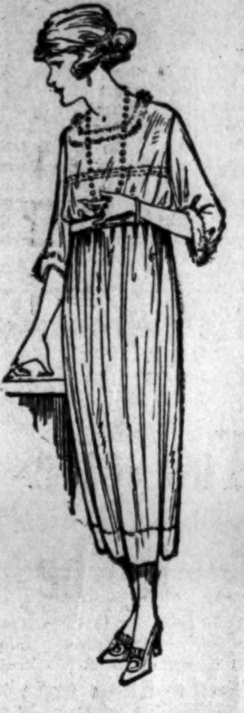
EVERY DEPARTMENT OFFERS YOU BARGAINS THAT WILL APPEAL TO THE THRIFTY SHOPPER

COSTUMES MUST BE CLEARED



Smart Crepe-de-Chine Afternoon Frock, in a delicate shade of Flesh Pink, trimmed with a narrow silk fringe, exact to sketch. Slightly soiled. Usually $15.50.

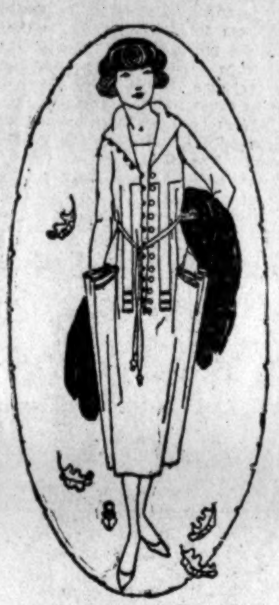
Half Price **$7.75**



Useful Grey Voile Frock, trimmed frills of self material square neck, short sleeves, similar to sketch.

Usually $25.50

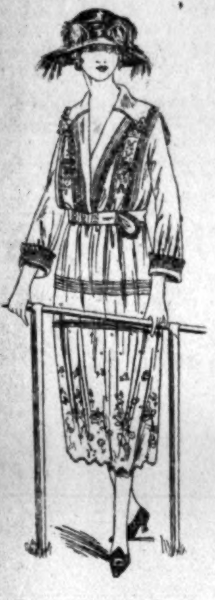
Half Price **$12.75**



An Extremely Smart Afternoon Frock, in knitted wool, exact to sketch. Collar which can be worn high or low is lined with White knitted silk, fabric belt, buttons and cuffs also in White to match collar. Colours in stock Fawn, Electric, Blue, Jade, Brick.

Usually $85.00

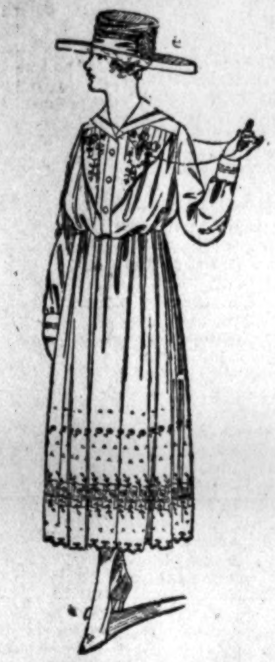
Sale Price **$72.00**



A Pretty Summer Frock, in White Voile, with short jumper effect, embroidered with cherry coloured wool, similar to sketch with short sleeves. Slightly shop soiled.

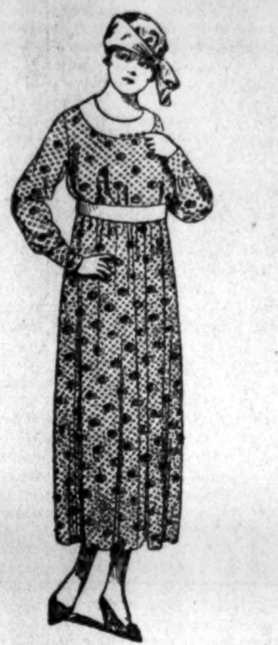
Usually $36.50

Half Price **$18.25**



A Dainty Frock, in White embroidered Voile flouncing, similar to sketch, and finished at waist with Black ribbon velvet. Usually $41.50

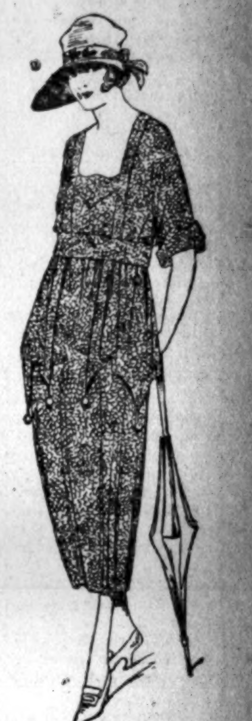
Half Price **$20.75**



A Pretty Frock, in Pale Pink Voile, similar to sketch, with White Voile collar and cuffs.

Usually $15.50

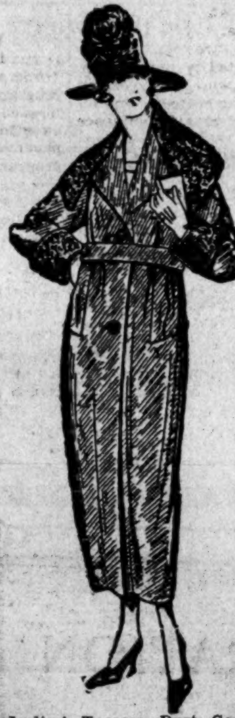
Half Price **$7.75**



(No. 1238.) A Delightful Frock composed of White Voile of fine quality, square neck. Front pane of bodice, and skirt trimmed with rows of narrow val insertion.

Usually $21.50

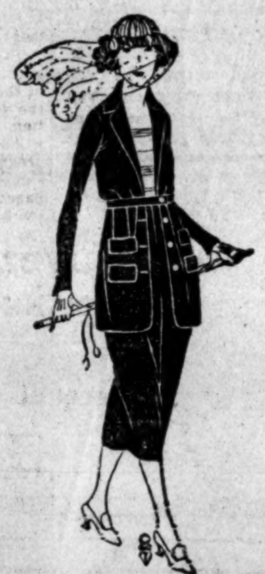
Sale Price **$14.75**



Ladies' Tussore Dust Coat, with large storm collar, full fitting.

Usual Price $58.00

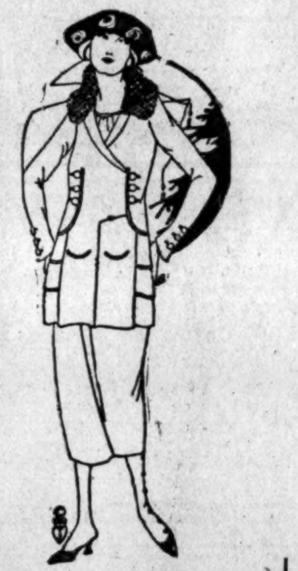
Sale Price **$45.00**



The Latest in Costumes Composed of fine Navy Serge, trimed with coloured Oriental braid, and bright metal buttons, with military collar.

Usual Price $75.00

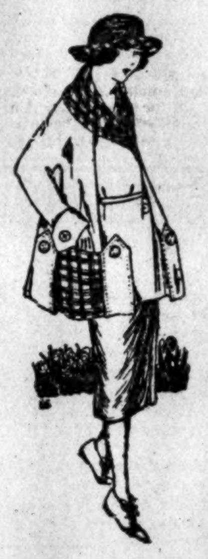
Sale Pric **$49.00**



Navy Serge Costume. Perfectly tailored, with three-quarter length coat, trimmed. Black military braid.

Usual Price $75.00

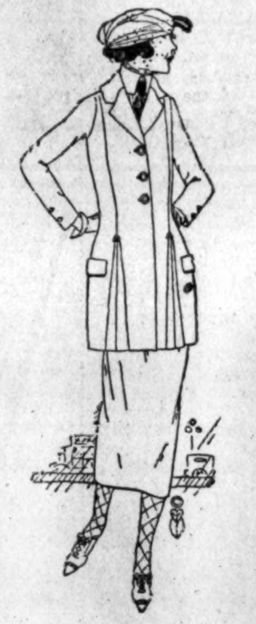
Sale Price **$59.00**



A nice tailored Costume in finest quality Coating Serge, Navy Blue, trimmed Blue, fancy silk braid round collar, cuffs and hip panels,

Usual Price $100.00

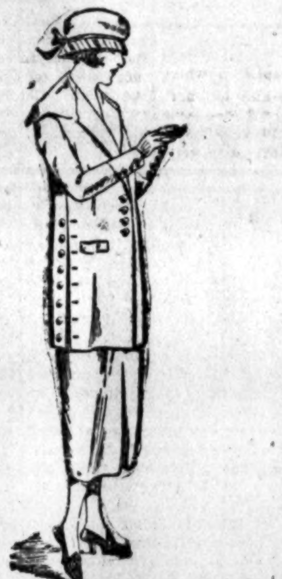
Sale Price **$89.00**



A delightful Costume, for present wear, in White cotton Gabardine, a good washing material, in out sizes only.

Usual Price $32,50

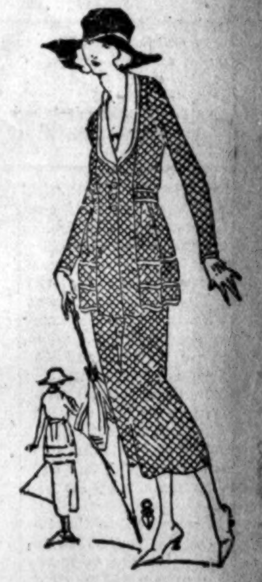
Sale Price **$27.50**



Handsome Costume, in a soft Serge in Nigger Brown and Jade check. Exceptionally smart.

Usual Price $100.00

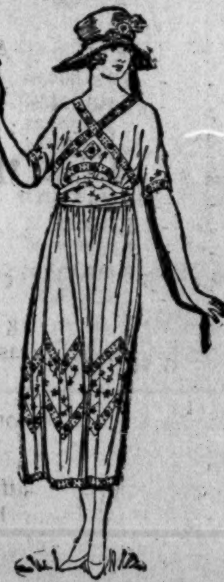
Sale Price **$85.00**



A charming and beautifully tailored Costume, in a delicate shade of Putty, made of finest quality Gabardine, trimmed self coloured braid.

Usual Price $105.00

Sale Price **$95.00**



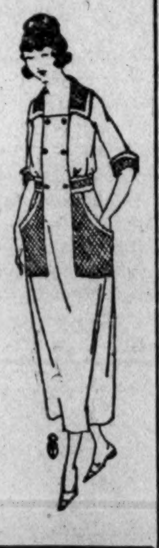
A Simple Afternoon Frock

In White Voile, bodice lined. White net and fastened in front with Mauve bow visible through the voile cross over front, finished at waist with a wide Mauve ribbon.

Usually $22.50

Half Price **$11.50**

Smart Navy Serge Coat Frock



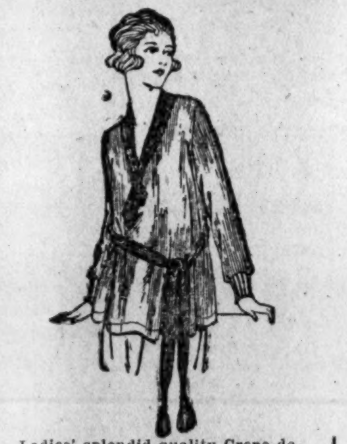
Similar to sketch, embroidered with dark red wool.

Usual Price

$64.75

Sale Price

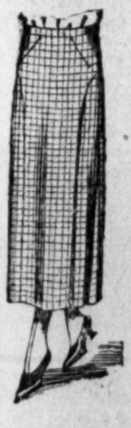
$55.00



Ladies' splendid quality Crepe-de-Chine Jumper, with handsomely embroidered border, of White wool, in Mauve only (slightly faded.)

Usually $25.50

Half Price **$12.50**



Useful Tweed Skirt

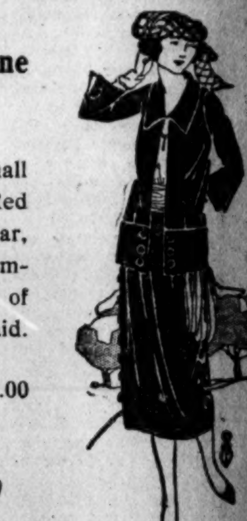
In a small check of Pink, Green, Saxe, Fawn, colouring. Suitable for sport.

Usual Price

$15.50

Sale Price **$12.50**

Navy Gabardine Costume



Suitable for small figure, White Red cloth, roll collar, front of coat trimmed with rows of Black military braid.

Usual Price $100.00

SALE PRICE

$75.00

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED. SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Bridge Over Whangpoo First Need Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

bridges, capable of carrying eam as well as electric trains, ams, motor trucks and other hicles and pedestrians would isclose great possibilities for velopment, relieve the tension, hich is being felt more and ore on the Shanghai side of the hangpoo, and supplement the rbor problem in a way which ll be greatly beneficial to anghai in her struggle to aintain her position as the ture industrial and commercial nter and principal shipping rt of China.

"It is not my aim presently her to show you where the st crossing for bridges are ated or what type of bridge ll be the most suitable and onomic to construct because ose questions will have to be ne into thoroughly by an pert working in conjunction th the different authorities ncerned, and in this connection beg to draw attention to the esence in China of one of the orld's most famous bridge gineers, Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, ho is at present a member of Board of Advisory Engineers Peking to decide on the award contract for the Yellow River idge competition.

ONE SPAN FEASIBLE

"As stated by me a few years o, a one span bridge across the hangpoo is quite feasible but ch a structure would be more pensive as compared with a idge consisting of shorter ans, and would hardly be quired except for the lower aches of the river where the affic is heavy.

"In questioning the necessity bridging the Whangpoo we ve to inquire into:

a. Shanghai's position as commercial and manufacturing center and as a shipping port.

b. The transport facilities which Shanghai offers to incoming and outgoing goods.

c. What is being done to develop and improve transit service for passengers to the different parts of Shanghai and to the immediate neighborhood.

. Shanghai's position as a commercial and manufacturing center and as a shipping port.

"By inquiring into the trade ditions in China we find that anghai holds as yet a dominant ition as a commercial and nufacturing center and as a pping port, but if this position o be maintained great changes st come.

"These changes must be ated, as already mentioned, co-operation, and if you eign business men of Shang awaken and enlist sympathy support from your prominent Chinese friends for the ure development and well ng of Shanghai which can be accomplished when ive Chinese support and co-ration be secured, with the of finally bringing all mat- pertaining to the develop- t and improvement of a ter Shanghai "within con- of one Board," I fell con- nt that Shanghai's future will secured.

And when we realise the im- ance Shanghai is playing to- , not only in the economic of this province but more or in the economic life of the le of China, this fact must ey to us all a great responsi- y, and the question presents f, 'what are each of us doing encourage and facilitate the h needed improvements of sport facilities for Shanghai studying the problems on d lines and offer constructive criticism and suggestions?'

NEED CHEAP FUEL

As a manufacturing and strial center we need a large ly of cheap fuel, ample space factory sites and reasonable ed residential quarters. As rds fuel we have numerous beds located near Shanghai, ming nearly a complete ring distance of from 150 to 800 s, and these beds will ide all the power required a reasonable rate when loped and rail connected.

Industrial sites should be situated in relation to erway, road, railway and rf, but as the Whangpoo, gtszepoo and Soochow Creek are practically occupied we have to provide new ones, a more suitable location Pootung, if connected with nghai by a bridge or bridges, ferries as suggested by Mr. oll, can hardly be found, and also a residential district be developed if connected by ghai with a rapid transit ice over the bridge.

We have the best proofs in tage of cheap factory sites in reasonable distance of our by the fact that several ories have lately been ted in the western residential ict, and the shortage of onable priced lots for dential purposes is patent to ll if we try to get one.

The boom in land, the action of the rackrenters and the almost impossible task to find a decent house to live in at a reasonable cost, which should be 10 to 15 percent of one's salary, are the natural results of Shanghai's development and lack of adequate provision to meet the demand of the day, and should stir to action, before too late when hasty and ill considered decisions may result.

TO END RACKRENTER

"It may here be appropriate to suggest that an architectural competition be invited for residential settlement layouts and standard inexpensive houses of different sizes, to suit local conditions and if the board secured tracts of land to sell at reasonable prices to bona fide residents, the rackrenters would be driven off the market.

"The crying need of Shanghai as a shipping port is for a rail connection direct to the ships side, and although large quantities of goods for Shanghai are never intended for distribution by railway, still of the long line of wharves on the Pootung side many will require sidings and probably all road connection to enable motor trucks and cars to reach the wharves and godowns over the Whangpoo Bridge.

"I am of the opinion that whether the International committee of expert engineers nominated by the various interests to meet in Shanghai in the Autumn, decide to recommend the development of a deep harbor at Woosung or at the Yangtsze Cape or any other scheme the demand for a bridge or bridges across the Whangpoo will come up again and again, and that therefore this important link should be thoroughly investigated at an early date and reported on by an expert in conjunction with the authorities concerned, and the results published together with the findings of the above mentioned committee.

BUNKERING FACILITIES

"As an ocean terminal Shanghai must have large bunkering facilities, and the coal located more or less in our vicinity will have to be brought in by rail to our wharves, and because a great number of vessels get their bunkers from the Pootung coal depots it is evident that for economical reasons our own coal will have to be brought over a Whangpoo Bridge, and discharged at the coalyards, or directly into the ships.

b. The transport facilities Shanghai offers to incoming and outgoing goods.

"We have presently one rail connected wharf, and that is at Woosung. Goods arriving by rail for export is therefore often sent to Woosung, loaded on lighters and brought back to Shanghai to be loaded into ocean-going vessels. Such conditions seems really incredible, but nevertheless a fact.

"When to this comes that we have no modern wharf appliances for handling cargo it must be clear that the transport facilities Shanghai can offer to incoming and outgoing goods is very poor, which again points to the desirability of bridging the Whangpoo.

c. What is being done to develop and improve transit service for passengers to the different parts of Shanghai and to the immediate neighborhood.

"When we inquire into what is being done to improve transit service for passengers to the different parts of Shanghai and to the immediate neighborhood we find that no united action has so far been possible, that sporadic interest have been created by reading of papers, and constructive suggestions by a few, and voluminous rather destructive criticism in the press by many.

TRAMWAYS IN MUDDLE

"The press has certainly tried to be impartial, but to obtain satisfactory results, some definite line of action will have to be decided on by the commercial bodies of Shanghai, and when we remember that we have four different districts, each controlled independently of one another, the International Settlement, the French Concession, the Chapei district and the Chinese City with the fifth district of Pootung, all of which are working in their own watertight compartments, and that this split-up commercial community is served by three different tramway Companies (the fourth being formed) it is obvious that we are not receiving the benefits which would result by centralised control.

"No doubt our tramways, especially in the International Settlement, are greatly handicapped by the limited area within which they have to operate, by the narrow roads and by the congestion of traffic at certain points due to the geographical location and shape of our different districts.

"It is therefore no wonder that the Shanghai Tramways holds the record with 300,000 car miles run per mile of tramway route per annum, with less than 2½ miles of tramway route per 100,000 of population and with the extraordinary record of seven million passengers per mile of tramway route per annum, which all points towards a too heavy strain on the overcrowded tramways and to the desirability of creating a rapid transit service for passengers.

WASTE OF TIME

"The time wasted in reaching any of the outlying districts of Shanghai, unless one has a motor car, is appalling and a rapid service that will not interfere with the surface traffic is undoubtedly worth serious consideration. The first practical suggestion for an elevated railway for Shanghai was made, I believe, by Mr. W. J. Williams, of the Municipal Electricity Department, in 1919 at which time Mr. Williams advocated a direct intercommunication between the railway and the wharves by electric surface and elevated railways.

"Since 1919 at which time Mr. Von Heidenstam represented a most interesting paper "Shanghai—The Industrial and Commercial Metropolis," some discussions and considerable criticism have been published about the congestion of traffic in our main thoroughfares and in our trams, but the public has not been sufficiently stirred until recently when first Mr. McColl presented a paper entitled "Transport in Cities, with special reference to Shanghai," which I would recommend all to read, so as to become acquainted with the problems confronting the tramway companies, and Mr. S. J. Powell's suggestion for an elevated railway service.

"I feel that Mr. Powell's attempt deserves hearty approval because of the public spirited way in which Mr. Powell has worked out his scheme with detail plans and estimates for the benefit of the general public. Whether Mr. Powell's design is the most economic to adopt, or whether his estimate is too optimistic is presently of minor importance, the fact remains that a rapid transit service is needed for Shanghai, and I fully believe an elevated railway will solve the problem if studied and gone into thoroughly by men of experience in elevated railway design and construction, duly considering the proposals and suggestions as advocated by Mr McColl.

PRAISES WADDELL IDEA

"The most comprehensive treatise on elevated railroads which I have read was presented some years ago as a paper to the American Society of Civil Engineers by Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, who, as before mentioned is at present engaged by the Chinese Government in Peking as a member on the Board of Advisory Engineers to decide on award of Contract for the Yellow River bridge competition.

"It is unusual for an engineer to make such exhaustive studies as those Dr. Waddell presents before preparing the designs for a structure, but, if any justification were needed, it is furnished by the fact that an elevated railroad consists of a few units many times repeated with little if any modification. The cost of the unit is small, but that of the aggregate is very large hence unduly expensive or faulty details in the unit are of large importance when their repetition is considered.

"Dr. Waddell engineered the North-western Elevated, the Union Loop Elevated and other elevated railways in Chicago in the earlier days and acted as advisory engineer to other elevated railways later.

"The first cost of elevated railways is much less than that of the underground railway, hence notwithstanding their many objectionable qualities, their construction and operation will come to large cities where there is a demand for rapid transit facilities superior to those of the surface lines.

"I have suggested routes for connecting the railways, the proposed elevated railway routes and Shanghai's road systems with Pootung over the bridge. There is a route line possible along Siccawei Creek to the Siccawei station of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, and this line would open up another large area, where many roads have already been built by the Chinese authorities.

Problems to be investigated and carefully considered.

"Important changes must come in the near future if Shanghai is going to retain its preponderant position as a manufacturing center, a modern city and as the leading port in China and it is necessary that these changes be carefully considered by the best talents obtainable and provided for in advance, otherwise more and more industries will be directed to other cities and we may find one day that necessity forces us to adopt quick and possibly ill considered decisions.

WHO TAKES LEAD?

"By following this short discussion to a logical conclusion the following will have to be answered.

a. Who should initiate the above outlined improvements.

b. To whom should the recommendations be made.

"And in considering these questions all the business men of Shanghai particularly can render valuable services, because everything depends on co-operation.

a. Who should initiate the improvements.

"No particular nationality should initiate them but a "Board of Control" the members of which should be selected by the different Chambers of Commerce, from among business men and engineers, and other interested bodies, such a board to co-ordinate all municipal interests within the area of a large Shanghai, including the Foreign Settlement, the French Concession, Chinese City, Nantao, Chapei, Pootung and Woosung, such Board to be supported by the Chief Engineer of the Board, and, whenever important decisions should have to be made by an international committee of expert engineers, nominated by the various interests, or by individual expert engineers when required. Within the area so defined it should not be possible for any one public body to do anything of a character as defined by the Board without the approval of and through the "Board of Control," on which, as above mentioned all the different interests, Chinese as well as foreign, would be represented.

b. To whom should the recommendations be made.

"As the 'Board of Control' would have to consist of various departments of Tramways, Elevated Railways, for Roads and Bridges, for Water Service, Electric Power, Sewerage disposal, etc., all the interested parties should be duly represented on the Board, supported by the Board's engineers, far-reaching decisions being arrived at by the aid of the best obtainable experts, the results reached could then with confidence be placed before the ratepayers of the different districts, and other public bodies of recognised standing for approval and erection.

PROSPERITY IS GOAL

"In this way I am confident that rational investigations can be conducted and results obtained which will conduce to the development and prosperity of the City group of Shanghai.

"As a final remark regarding the Whangpoo Bridge project I sincerely hope that the opportunity of Dr. Waddell's presence in China will be taken advantage of, and that the Doctor will be requested to make an economic study of Bridging the Whangpoo in different places, report on the most suitable crossings and the most economic types of Bridges and their cost based on unit prices.

"In concluding I will only mention that it has become more or less a habit to blame the early settlers in Shanghai for lack of foresight, because of narrow roads and poor traffic conditions, but because of conditions then existing no blame can be attached to them, rather the contrary.

"But, if we, the present generation, who have had the benefit to follow the enormous development of Shanghai during the last 20 to 30 years do not decide on a line of action very soon, every prominent individual irrespective of nationality doing his share, to prevent that Shanghai fades away to a local depot the day will come when posterity will have very good reason to ask from which malady we suffered most, from malaria or from sleeping sickness."

LIMIT OFF COTTON MILLS

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester has announced that after August 1 there will be no restriction of output in regard to mills spinning American cotton, and these firms may work 48 hours weekly instead of 35.

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Latest Fashion Magazines
Prices from
$0.35 to $0.70 each copy
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Secret Agreements Not Harding's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

press its enquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference, in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation of, the American Government leave that matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

"The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable however at the present moment to hamper (?) the program discussed."

TEXT OF JAPAN'S REPLY

The Japanese reply was handed to the American Charge d'Affaires at Tokio on July 26. The Japanese Government therein expresses its intention to participate in the proposed international conference on Pacific and Far Eastern problems, stating at the same time its views in regard to the nature and scope of the problems to be discussed.

...... (words missing? The Japanese Government notes with satisfaction that the Government of the United States) is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda, prior to the meeting of the conference, and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese Note continues:

"The Japanese Government, on that understanding, is happy to be able to inform the American Government that it is the intention gladly to accept the invitation for a conference which shall embrace a discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

"The Japanese Government has been made aware through the communications and the published statement of the American Government and the conversations between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara, that the proposition of the American Government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the close bearing they have on the question of the limitation of armaments, which is the original and principal aim of the comference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East.

"Desiring as they do to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese Government earnestly hopes that the proposed conference may attain the expected results and that their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realisation. In order to ensure the success of the conference the Japanese Government deems it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that the introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular Powers or of such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

Allied Debts To U.S. Must Be Funded In 5 Years, Says Bill

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 29.—A favorable report of the Administration bill, authorising the Treasury to conduct negotiations for the funding of the Allied debt, has been ordered by the Senate Finance Committee.

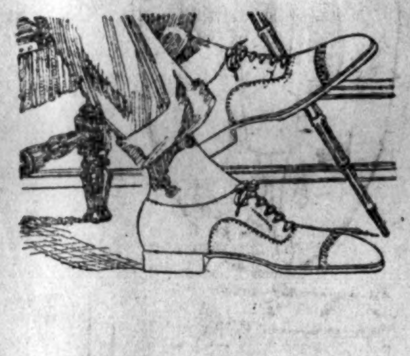
The bill carries with it a committee amendment, requiring the funding to be completed within five years.

Bring Big Claims Against Modiste

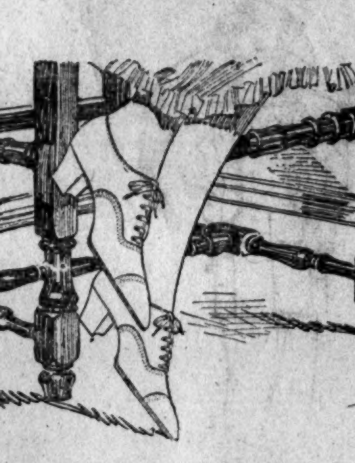
A claim for Tls. 21,000 and another for $15,000 have been filed in the Mixed Court by Messrs. Harvie, Cook and Co. and Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., respectively, against Mme. T. Linoff, of the Maison de la Mode, 3a Broadway.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the creditors and Mr. F. J. Schuhl for the defendant, who is said at the present time to be in Paris. Mr. McKean endeavored to prove that defendant is insolvent, so that the business might be taken over. Mr. Schuhl in reply contended that his client is not bankrupt and stated that if an itemised statement proving the claims were presented they would probably be paid.

The lease of the establishment has been turned over by another party and the question of the lease will probably come up later. The case was set over three weeks by the court, which consists of Assessors Jacobs, Blackburn and Ivanoff and Magistrate Loh, and Mr. McKean was directed to have the receiver report the status of the business at that time and to see that an itemised statement is rendered of plaintiffs' claims.



Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Shoes



You owe it to Yourself to be well shod

You want to save. You are concerned about the cost of shoes. You know you won't save anything by buying cheap shoes. Why not follow the wise counsel—"Economy is sensible Spending," Buy Walk-Overs and you will save. Don't just "spend money for shoes". Get your profit out of it; long service, style that's right, and, most important of all, the correct size.

Phoenix and McCallum Hosiery

Walk-Over Shoe Store
24 NANKING ROAD

20% Discount on all Tennis Shoes

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 35 Broadway, New York.

Consolidated Statement

As at the Close of Business December 31, 1920.

Resources	G. $	*Liabilities*	G. $
Cash on Hand and in Local Depositories	5,127,775.03	Capital - - - - - - -	4,000,000.00
Foreign Money on Hand - - -	12,106.71	Surplus and Undivided Profits - -	2,109,074.84*
Reserve for Notes Issued - - -	659,615.13	Reserve for Taxes (1920) etc. - -	380,999.65
Investments - - - - -	182,529.03	Notes Issued - - - - - -	721,624.52
Loans and Advances - - - -	7,875,121.67	Due to Banks and Correspondents -	3,349,162.20
Bills Receivable on Hand and en route	8,084,202.13	Deposits - - - - - - -	15,111,511.17†
Due from Banks and Correspondents -	14,406,716.57	Bills and Accounts Payable - - -	8,166,901.36
Bullion in Transit - - - - -	510,212.93	Bills Discounted - - - - - -	1,275,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures - - -	105,588 37	Acceptances Account of Cutomers -	3.512.803.84
Customers Liability on Acceptances -	3.512.803 84	Sundry Creditors - - - - -	2,928,736.82
Sundry Debtors - - - - -	1,069,742.99		
Total - - - -	G. $41,496,414.40		G. $41,496,414.40

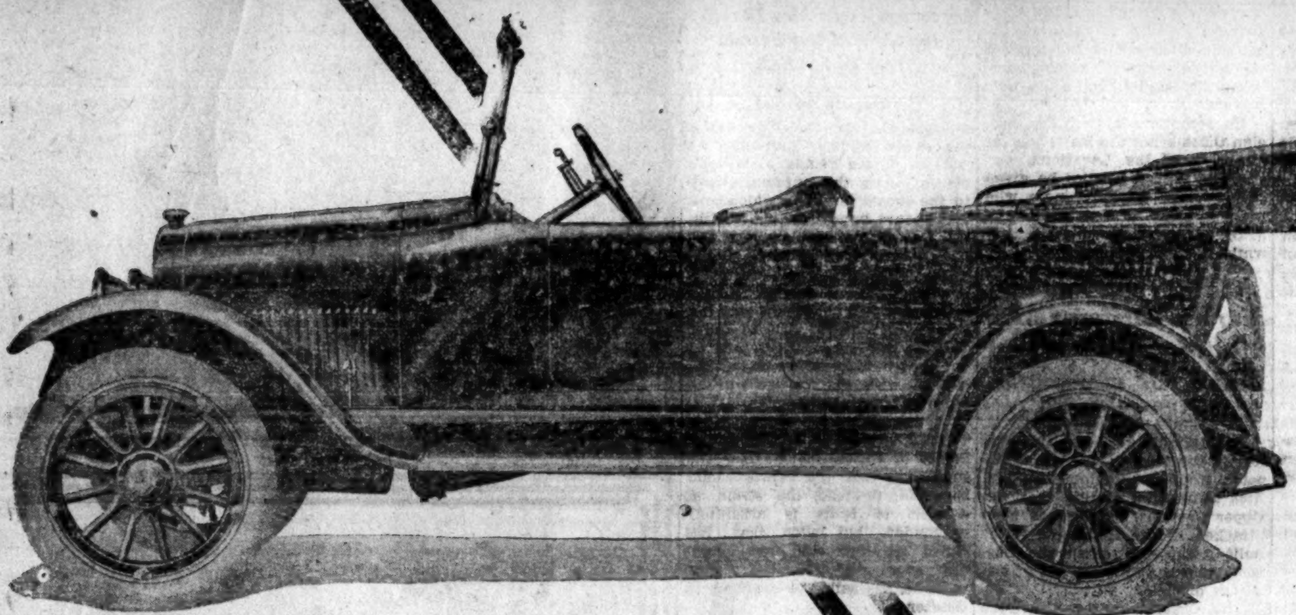
*An increase over previous year of - - - $620,312
†An increase over previous year of - - - $2,978,152

Branches

HONGKONG SHANGHAI PEKING
HANKOW MANILA CANTON
SINGAPORE TIENTSIN SAN FRANCISCO
CHANGSHIA

THE NEW

A CAR EMINENTLY SUITED TO SHANGHAI REQUIREMENTS—REASONABLE IN PRICE, DEPENDABLE IN ACTION, ROOMY, COMFORTABLE, OF HANDSOME APPEARANCE. THERE IS NO MORE SERVICEABLE CAR -:- -:- -:-



FIVE-SEATER

THE MANUFACTURERS OF MAXWELL HAVE PUT ALL THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS OF EFFORT INTO THIS, THE KEYSTONE OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENT -:-

MAXWELL

DISTRIBUTORS FOR CHINA

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Company, Limited.

36 Bubbling Well Road

Tel. West 1641 Three lines

FLYING CIRCUS IS COMING HERE FOR EXHIBITIONS

Walking the wings of airplanes while flying, doing trapeze work of various kinds from the wings, changing from one plane to another, looping the loop, nose and tail dives and spins are some of the thrilling features to be performed by the Barr's Flying Circus, for whose entry and performance in China, the Aeronautical Department of Peking has given a special permit.

Four special airplanes, spares, balloons and parachutes, etc., will be brought here from Japan where the circus had been demonstrating to huge crowds. The performers are expected to arrive in Shanghai next month.

It has been arranged to give the exhibitions at the Kiangwan Race Course. After the performances here, the circus will proceed to North China where it will show in several cities, including Tientsin and Peking.

The pilots for the circus are mostly ex-war men. There are two aviatrices among the performers and Miss Billie Barr, an eight year old girl, who is believed to be the world's youngest flier. The troupe consists of ten people.

After their performances in Shanghai, the Company will go to Hongkong and Manila.

WUCHANG IS QUIET

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—A report from the Hankow Telegraph Office says that Wuchang was quiet yesterday. A brigade sent by General Chin Yun-ao had arrived at Hanyang. One division of General Hsiao Yao-man's troops were due to reach Hankow today.

Peking, July 28.—The report that General Chang Tso-lin has found in the Hupeh situation a reason for suspending the Urga Expedition is confirmed in several quarters. Twenty-six trainloads of troops en route to Manchuli station have been stopped and many of the troops sent to Chunliangcheng. It is announced that he intends to send troops along the Peking-Hankow line to support General Wang Chang-yuan. It is not yet known whether or not an interview between General Chang and M. Yourin had any effect on the proposed expedition. General Chang has now sent Mr. Kuan Hai-ching, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Mukden, to consult with the Waichiaopu regarding Russo-Chinese affairs and the situation in Outer Mongolia.

SEMENOFF IS STILL

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—Telegrams received locally from Vladivostok report that the situation there is very involved. Ataman Semenoff is still at Grodekovo and is endeavoring to bring about the downfall of the present Vladivostok Government. He does not appear to be making much headway. The old Government has established its headquarters at Iman. This three parties are contending for power. Meanwhile numerous bands of partisans, sympathetic towards the old government and the Reds generally are resorting to pillage in various places and the Hunghutze are very active between Nikolsk and Grodekovo.

POSTAL SURTAX ASKED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—At the meeting of the Cabinet today the Minister of Communications proposed that the postal surtax should be used as a sinking fund to secure payment of interest on bonds of the 10th Year Domestic Loan.

The same Minister proposed that a set of regulations should be drawn up to govern the purchase of materials for certain railways under the direct control of the the Ministry of Communications.

Both these proposals were approved by the Cabinet.

CHI TO HEAD BANK

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—A mandate issued today announces the appointment of Mr. Chi Yao-shan, Minister of the Interior, as President of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, which is under the direct control of the Minister of Communications. Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is appointed Vice-President of the bank.

LI HAS RESIGNED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—The resignation of Mr. Li Sheng to Director of the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway is reported, apparently owing to the fact that the railway is unable to pay the interest of the Japanese loan. Mr. Wei Tiao-yuan, Assistant Director, is said to be unwilling to take over control of the railway.

WOULD RECALL FU

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—The Ministry of Justice suggests that Mr. Fu Chiang, Chief Justice of the High Court in the Chinese Eastern Railway area, should be recalled to Peking and that Mr. Shan Yu-shang should replace him.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Recently a couple of detectives chased a clew into a back room at 2676 East Yangtszepoo Road, where they discovered Chang Jeu-san and Waung Hyung dealing out Hwo-wei lottery tickets to a crowd of optimists.

The detectives gathered up Chang and Waung, together with large quantities of tickets, account books and small money and transferred them to the nearest police station, where the pair protested loudly that they were not responsible for the lottery, but were merely acting as agents, at a salary of 10 cents per day.

Time and locality now shift about two hours and half a mile and a Chinese constable enters the chronicle through the process of arresting one Zau Zien-yeu, in company with a complete set of burglar's instruments in a compound off Yangtszepoo Road.

The connection between these two seemingly unrelated incidents was established when the Mixed Court went into session next morning.

First Chang and Waung, from an advantageous position in the dock, recited their tale of hireling innocence, and were sentenced to two months each.

Then Zau took the platform and deposed that he was the sole proprietor of this self-same lottery. Having learned of his employes' internment, together with the funds of the firm, he felt called upon to fly to their assistance. The impounding of the day's receipts was the principal hurdle in his path. He could neither bail them out nor pay the fines which he anticipated would be levied next morning. He knew of no place where a loan might be negotiated, and besides everybody had gone to bed. His only hope was to go out and steal something convertible. He assured the court that this was his maiden effort at burglary.

But Zau's set of jimmies and other house-drilling paraphernalia had an overworked appearance and the court expressed doubt of his standing as an amateur and suspended judgment a week to allow the police opportunity to run through the roster of the local housebreakers union.

FASHION NOTE

An enveloping movement by a Chinese and a Sikh policeman took in Kyi Ah-yoong and a bag of nails on Nanzing Road early yesterday morning. This bit of strategy was inspired by Wong Lai-fong, who had come out of his contractor's yard a few seconds previously, clamorously intent upon recovering the nails.

When brought before the court later in the day Kyi freely admitted abducting the spikes but submitted reasons.

"Some coolie stole my clothes," he explained, "and I was going to sell the nails and buy a new outfit."

Kyi's costume, while not extensive, seemed adequate to the Court, weather considered, but its sympathy had evidently been aroused by the prisoner's tale and arrangements were made to withdraw him from the embarrassing gaze of the public for three weeks.

POOTUNG IS AVENGED

Zung Kyen-ong met a policeman with the double extension card index variety of memory as the two were traversing Yalu Road the other evening. The policeman rapidly ran through the files of reminiscence to the section which told him that Zung, in consequence of a collision with the Municipal code about a year ago, had been ordered to stay permanently outside of the Settlement.

Zung conceded the accuracy of the policeman's recollection. He was now, however, he informed the Magistrate, entirely reformed and was working regularly in a factory in Pootung. He had come to Shanghai in order to have a bath.

For this malignant reflection upon the plumbing facilities and general state of affairs in the district across the Whangpoo Zung will do six uninterrupted months of penance and will then be ejected from our city with official firmness.

RETURNED WITH EMPHASIS

When Wung Sung-tsing awoke at 5 a.m. a couple of a.m's. ago and found Wong Siau-mau, a complete stranger, cruising about the premises he was so inhospitable as to call in a policeman and have Wong hastily removed.

As he jounced merrily along to the Bastille Wong explained, between jounces, that he had gone into Wong's residence to find a friend by the name of Tseu. Granted that he had evidently made a mistake in addresses, but this was because he had been in Hangchow for so long that he had forgotten just where Tseu did live. When they pried into Wong's record however, they found it hard to make his story of a protracted absence from the city jibe with statistics showing him to have been consigned seven times to the Municipal jail during the past year. Which is seven times as many times as this can occur during the next two years.

Egypt And Africa Will Be First To Get Aerial Service

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 30.—The Morning Post states that the Imperial Conference committee on Imperial air communications yesterday discussed the expert committee's report. No definite decision was reached but the committee will probably recommend the Imperial Conference to utilise existing airships for an experimental service within certain limited zones, such, for example, as Great Britain and Egypt and Great Britain and South Africa.

Pill Peddlers Sell Narcotics; Police Ask Right Of Search

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 27.—The superintendent of the Chihli Police Administration, General Yang I-teh, has reported to the Government that certain foreign merchants are engaged in the manufacture of narcotic pills, and that the police regulations regarding narcotics are being disregarded by some foreigners.

He recommends that the Foreign Office bring the matter to the attention of the Legations, and suggests that the police be given the right to search Chinese who are suspected to be trading in drugs under foreign protection, or while in foreign employ.

Harbin Customs Men Maltreated By Water Police Of Heilungho

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 27.—The Customs Administration has received a dispatch from the Customs authorities at Harbin, stating that the Upper Customs Barrier has been attacked by the Heilungho water police, who maltreated the Customs guards and a servant of one of the officials.

The Customs authorities have asked the Government to instruct the authorities in Heilungkiang to investigate the case. The Government has accordingly telegraphed, asking for a report.

'La Tosca'

"La Tosca" was again beautifully sung to Shanghai last night by the same cast of the Russian Opera company, which scored such a great success in Puccini's opera early in the week.

The pure full tones of the tenor, Mr. Busanovsky, as Mario, gained him the encore in the famous letter aria when he sings of his past life with Tosca with passionate tenderness. Miss Mashir is a lovely Floria Tosca, whose sweet lyric notes intensified the pathos of the last love duet with Mario.

In this, the second performance of "La Tosca," the whole cast showed remarkable improvement in acting and stage technique. The artists were more certain, and natural, and the thread of the plot unwound more freely.

Two farewell performances will be given this coming week, "Tales of Hoffman" on Thursday night, and "Il Trovatore" on Saturday.

The company will leave for Japan next week.

Band Concert Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be given by the band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Revue ...... Unrath
2. Overture—L'Italiana in Algeri .... Rossini
3. Waltz—The Choristers. Phelps
4. Selection—The Kiss Call Caryll
5. One Step—Sweet Little Buttercup .... Paley
6. Fox Trot—I'm Hitting The Trail to Normandy .. Snyder
7. Selection—Joy-Time Jingles Pether

A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

DR. LEE BACK

Dr. Frederic Lee, American Economist Consul, has returned to Shanghai from a trip of investigation that he has been making for the past several weeks through the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan.

To Represent U.S. In Girl Scout Conference In England

Mrs. Jane D. Rippin

Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, National Director of the Girl Scouts, photographed as she sailed from New York for England to attend an international conference of Girl Scout executives in London July 26. Twenty-six nations will be represented at the conference, and Mrs. Rippin will act in behalf of 104,000 American girls.

Society Strain Saved Prince Pending Plans For Visit To India

Secretary Scouts Idea That His Health Will Not Permit Trip To Far East

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The newspapers are seriously discussing the wisdom of the Prince of Wales's visiting India this autumn, owing to the excessive strain which constant tours impose on his health. The Daily Mirror declares that the King alone must decide.

London, July 29.—A supplementary estimate of £25,000 has been issued on account of the Prince of Wales's visit to India and the Far East. It is pointed out that certain expenses in connection with the voyage will be defrayed from Navy votes.

London, July 30.—Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince would be unable to stand the strain of a visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but adds that His Royal Highness will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed to the East in October.

Maritime Men Talk Over Legal Points

(Reuter's Service)

Antwerp, July 29.—The International Maritime Conference today discussed the question of the limitation of shipowners' responsibility and other legal questions relating to mortgages and prior claims in regard to shipping property.

Druggist Liggett Is Forced To Sell His Stables And Mansion

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 29.—The story as to how Mr. Louis Liggett, the millionaire druggist, was reduced in a few weeks to a state of comparative poverty, is contained in his statement explaining his position.

From this appears that he was obliged to sell his stable of thoroughbreds, and his fashionable mansion at Brookline near Boston, in order to supply further margins on his holdings.

Mr. Liggett began life as a salesman of a headache remedy. Then, with 40 druggists as partners, he founded a huge drug company.

LOCK OUT DOCK WORKERS

(Reuter's Service)

Havre, July 29.—A lock-out of dock-workers has been proclaimed for August 1, as a protest against the workmen's demands.

CHINESE FINED £5

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—Seven Chinese were today charged at the Thames Police Court with being in possession of utensils for opium-smoking.

Six of them were fined £5, or one month's imprisonment, and the seventh, named Low Ping-you who was said to be one of the principals engaged in opium traffic in the Chinese colony, and whose wife was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the Billie Carleton case last year was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

Dictate your Letters in your own Time

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Have a set installed on trial.
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'Unlucky' 13 As A Big Winner

When The Thirteen Club Of Marseilles Played Hoodoo Combinations At Monte Carlo Roulette Tables On Friday The Thirteenth And Won 608,400 Francs, All The Anti-Superstition Organisations In The World Gave Thirteen Rousing Cheers

BY PROSPER BURANELLI

(In The New York World)

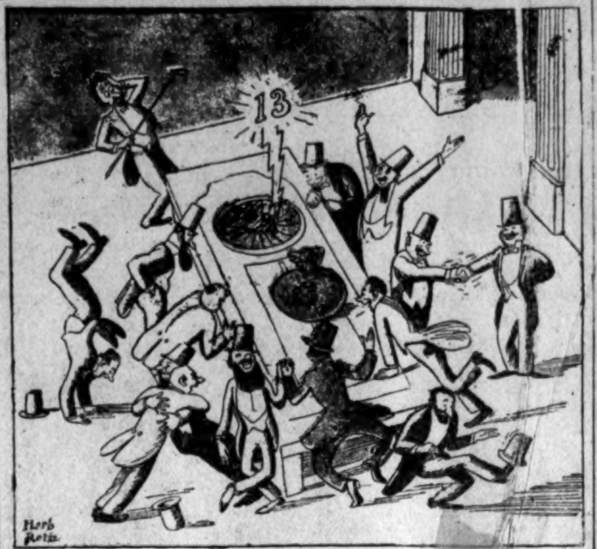
There is joy in New York's thirteen Club. There is jubilation in all the thirteen Clubs of the world. A prodigious exploit has been performed by the Thirteen Club of Marseilles.

May held one of those days of evil reputation known as Friday the 13th, and while millions over christendom regarded the coincidence with apprehensive imaginings, the Thirteen Clubs saluted it with gladness and festivity. Not in centuries had such an ill-starred day broken on the earth It was not alone Friday the 13th, but it was also the 133d day of the year 1921 (observe the 13 in 133), and the year 1921 is a haunted year, since its digits sum, well calculate for yourself: 1 plus 9 equals 10; 10 plus 2 equals 12 and 12 plus 1 equals 13.

What a day for the Thirteen Clubs! With what ecstacy could their members sit thirteen at a table and hold their regular 13th-of-the-month feasts, and walk under ladders, break mirrors, sit under open umbrellas and light three cigarettes with one flame.

Thirteen Clubs of the world met the evil day and matched it with their unlucky rites. The Thirteen Club of Marseilles met the day and outdid it.

Its thirteen members, each of whose birthday is on a 13th, gathered on Friday the 13th, hired an automobile which bore the number 13, and drove to Monte Carlo. At 13 minutes past 13 o'clock (1.13 p.m. according to American reckoning) each of the thirteen staked 1,300 francs on No. 13 of the roulette wheel. They won. The members say that the ball spun around thirteen times. In all certainty it fell into number 13. The thirteen each won 46,800 francs for a total of 608,400 francs.



The Thirteen Club of Marseilles makes a big killing on Friday the 13th

The New York Thirteen Club was founded away back in the nineties. Its original members numbered thirteen, and it kept its succeeding roll limited to multiples of 13. For two or three decades it has enlivened city news with its defiances of bad luck. One of its veteran members is George McAdam of the New York World Almanac staff. He sat at his desk and displayed several bound volumes of Thirteen Club programs which carried reports of the monthly invitations to bad luck.

"At the first meeting of the club," Mr. McAdam related, "thirteen men sat down to dinner. That was the important and ill-omened fact. It meant, according to current superstition, that one of the thirteen would die within a year. But the year passed and nobody died, although most were men of years and had dined monthly thirteen at a table. No member of the club died within four years. Famous old Peter Cooper was the first to die, and he was past eighty and had not attended a Thirteen Club dinner for a year. Four years more elapsed before another member died. It was eight years before a member died within a year after sitting as one of thirteen at a table.

"We religiously observed all the unlucky practices that we could think of. We put crossed ladders at the doors of the dining rooms where we gathered, so that everybody had to walk under ladders. The chief ruler sat at the head of the table, with six men on either side, and over him was spread an umbrella. We broke mirrors with enthusiasm. We all had rather more good luck than ill luck during the years that followed."

The Thirteen Club occupied considerable space in the accounts of metropolitan doings. It extended monthly hospitality to speakers, who read papers on various phases of superstition. Numerous Thirteen Clubs in this country and in other countries were formed to fraternise with the gods of ill fortune.

Howard Neiman, one of the stalwarts of the heroic days of the Thirteen Club, tells of things serious and curious:

"Our aim was to argue against superstitious beliefs by making ourselves examples of how their direful prophecies did not come true. Our dinners cast ridicule on current occult fears. We ate desserts out of miniature coffins, had skulls on the table, and saluted speakers by counting loudly and in unison to thirteen. We agitated against superstitious observances by the State and by public enterprises.

"Hangman's day in New York was on Friday. We had that changed, although I don't know whether it was any more pleasant to be hanged on Thursday. Ships avoided Friday as a sailing day. The old stubborn superstition of the sea made this a difficult thing to overcome. But we induced a big steamship company to start one of its new boats for her maiden trip on a Friday, and when no harm resulted Friday was soon regarded in ship circles generally as any other day.

"We found the women the most incorrigible of the superstitious. We gave ladies'-nights, and dared our women folk to come. Many of them came, but they would try to avoid walking under the ladders at the doors. They would try to squeeze around them. They would hesitate to sit thirteenth at table. They had to be shamed into everything. We would have a mirror prominent behind the chief ruler. One of us would get into a mock quarrel with him, and would throw a cup, supposedly at him, but really at the mirror. As the glass would crash the women would shriek.

"I think the unlucky show and sham helped us. By our profession as club members we had to think ourselves fortunate. When some piece of ill luck came we would belligerently scrutinise it, to see whether it were really ill luck and not good luck, and if it were ill luck, whether it were not the result of our own lack of foresight. Thirteen Club members would not think themselves unlucky, and were not unlucky. Of course our luck was just the average, no worse and no better for the Thirteens and Fridays and mirror breakings.

"But I am afraid we may have fallen into a mild sort of reverse superstition. We had set out to prove that 13 was not unlucky, and I think most of us began to believe that 13 was lucky. We experienced a tendency to consider ourselves as courting good fortune by our bad luck tricks. Superstition is a tough animal, you know. It is apt to rise out of its ashes very much like the phoenix.

"We gave national nights in the various foreign quarters of the city with foreign guests invited. Among the Jews it is bad luck to sneeze while a death is being mentioned, unless you will pull your ear. We would talk about a death and one of us would contrive to sneeze, and he would refrain from pulling his ear. This was trying on the nerves of the Jewish guests, but they soon observed that no misfortune resulted. With the Italians we would have a cross-eyed man at the table, and he brought no catastrophe. We had nights for theatrical folk, and ridiculed their notions about a cat walking across the stage, and about the ill luck of whistling in a dressing room."

The Thirteen Club members heartened each other with narrations about happy things that have occurred on the 13th. A collection of such stories was made. It reads impressively. One item tells that on the 13th of some month in some year the last tract of land owned by the Indians in New Jersey was secured by the whites from the Indians—by honorable purchase. Lucky for both whites and Indians.

But of all the lucky "unlucky" things done by any Thirteen Club in the world, the recent coup at Monte Carlo by the Thirteen Club of Marseilles stands the epical achievement.

* * *

Oxford Sends Cable After Bates Debate

Desires Closer Fellowship Between Britain And The United States

Lewiston, Me., June 17.—The international debate in England June 16 between Bates College and Oxford University teams was followed today by the receipt of two cablegrams by President Gray.

President Ramage of the Oxford Union cabled: "Oxford University greatly appreciates message of good will from Bates College. We, too, desire closer bonds of friendship between England and America in time of peace as in the great war."

Bates in the debate supported the question: "Resolved that this house approves the American policy of non-intervention in European affairs." Despatches June 16 said the popular vote was 253 to 90 against the motion.

Prof. A. C. Baird, who accompanied the Bates team abroad as faculty representative, cabled back: "By American standards Bates overwhelmingly superior in argument and delivery. Students voted according to prejudice on question. Most cordial welcome."

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure".

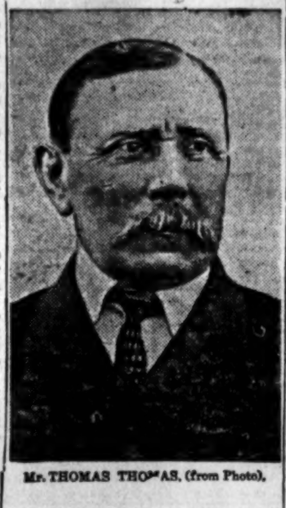
Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.



Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder: This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

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Ferrero Declares Europe Dying Of An Obscure Ill

Napoleon's Conquest Of Italy Showed Even Most Ancient Governments Can Be Destroyed

BY GUGLIELMO FERRERO
(Famous Italian Historian)

I HAVE been reading one of the finest books of Italian history that has ever been published by a foreign writer during late years: Bonaparte, President de la Republic Italienne, by Albert Pinguad. Few French writers know Italy so well as Pinguad knows it, and not one of them has written a chapter of contemporaneous history with greater force and impartiality.

Whoever reads this work, written before the war by a French diplomat with a French mind, and who, reading, has before his mind the immense desolation of the present European rain, will easily realise the universal value of the history narrated, which is of more importance to us today than the national value. It will be quite sufficient to make a kind of ideal prolongation, from the ancient regime at one end to the present anarchy.

The obscure ill from which Europe is dying in desperation today and cursing the unknown destiny which is killing her, is made manifest in this ancient history of a century ago. And how easily may its first beginnings be observed.

WHERE NAPOLEON FAILED

See Napoleon at work in Italy as Pinguad describes him. Italy was living in peace and order at the end of the 18th century, under those old governments which may be considered as one wishes in the light of today, but which all contemporaries of the period are agreed made the Italians quite contented, since they accorded perfectly with the then dominant ideal of life.

Napoleon, at the head of an army enters this old country like a whirlwind. With an avalanche of decrees he overturns not only the ancient States, but also all the laws on which the social order had been resting for centuries. He despoiled and dispossessed the Church and the aristocracy.

He gathered together in haste a new governing class from among the lowest elements, putting at the head of it some commissioners of the republic who might be own brothers to certain more modern commissioners of the people. He divided, rearranged and remodelled States and territories, etc.

This regime did not work, however.

Napoleon then tried to create a republican oligarchy in which he and a few friends that he picked up here and there put themselves in the place of traditions, of the old authorities, of the centuries, in order to govern directly a territory with arbitrary and dilatable confines, and indirectly the neighboring and frontier States, all of which had also been enlarged or made small at his caprice and not according to the vital needs and historical traditions of the populations. They had been rearranged according to the political and military interests of France, as judged by Napoleon from time to time.

DAWN OF ITALIAN UNITY

But this republic also limped along, dragging and unsatisfactory. Then Napoleon substituted it with an almost absolute kingdom, which he governed by means of a relative of his unknown to the country. From this kingdom he maltreated and benefited the whole of Italy, presenting her with crowns and laws, bleeding her with taxes, teaching her to manage arms, arousing her pride with promises and praises and rhetorical proclamations. . . .

What is the natural effect of this unbridled confusion? The Piedmontese, the Lombards, the Venetians, as long as they were governed respectively by the King of Piedmont, by the empire, and by the Most Serene, by the aristocracies and secular institutions, to which for so many generations they had submitted, lived quietly and contentedly each in their own state, not even thinking that it might be changed.

But when Napoleon, destroying them, had shown them that even the most ancient governments could be destroyed, that from one day to another force could make and unmake the institutions of the peoples—that is, the work of centuries—they at once began to think what form of state would suit them best, and to ask, some for the unification of the valley of the Po, others for the unification of the entire peninsula. And that was quite natural.

Why, for instance, should the Piedmontese, who had lived under the scepter of the House of Savoy for centuries, suddenly have part of them to obey France and the others to form part of the Italian kingdom? They wanted either to have each people under the old Governments and the old institutions, or all joined together in a single national State. That was the only logical view of the matter.

But Napoleon, who had made unity a vital necessity for Italy by destroying the Governments and local institutions into which it had been divided for centuries, would not hear of it, because the unity of Italy would have disturbed him and been a molestation to France. He cried out and became enraged against the natural consequences of his policy.

A civilisation centuries old, a people that had existed for more than two thousand years and had for so many generations been the masters of Europe in the most difficult arts, had become no more than an offensive position, an advanced post, a bastion and casemate in his war with the House of Austria! Could the world be governed with such doctrines?

A HERITAGE OF DISTRUST

And, in fact, as soon as his power began to waver, Italy, notwithstanding the benefits she had received, denied the man who had thought to take the place of the centuries in her history. Napoleon disappears, leaving to France as the heritage of his domination in Italy a feeling of hatred and distrust which is not spent even today.

The Francophobia which is latent in the Italian mind and is so easily aroused goes back to the French invasion and domination of the last century, which, destroying the old principles of authority in the name of the revolution and by force substituting for them the tempestuous improvisations of force, making use of old and new principles without believing in either the one or the other, discredited both and dug an immense abyss beneath Italian history.

This abyss has not been filled by a century of labor, and on its edge the Italian Kingdom is tottering today, just as the restoration of the Congress of Vienna collapsed seventy years ago.

Napoleon and his work and his destiny may perhaps be better understood in Italy than in any other part of Europe. Neither the one nor the other can be explained except by admitting that for two centuries past Europe has been vowed to a kind of universal destruction of all her old elements of civilisation, perhaps to serve some mysterious and immense design, the meaning of which will perhaps appear clearly to the mind of man within heaven knows how many generations.

REVOLUTION'S PATRON SAINT

Napoleon was the first and most powerful of all the destroyers who appeared between the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. He might be and perhaps ought to be, venerated as the patron saint of all the revolutionary family of the century, a family that is one in its various manifestations, from the liberal party of 1830 to the Muscovite Bolsheviks.

The great error of the Napoleonic cult, as it is practised in many political and literary schools of Western Europe, consists in their having made of him the patron saint of order and a great constructor. Powerful as a whirlwind or an earthquake in destruction, today Napoleon would appear almost infantile when he wants to reconstruct.

The illusion that the admiration of his genius and the fear of his soldiers could make France and Europe obedient to his nod was infantile. The illusion that he could improvise a new dynasty on the territory of Europe, which was already mined underground by revolution, was infantile.

NAPOLEONIC ILLUSIONS

The illusion that ten conturies of history would bow at his coming, like so many lackeys, make way for him and accompany him in solemn procession to the throne improvised by his soldiers, was infantile. And infantile also was the illusion that the peoples upon whose beads he had set a price, over whom he had tyrannised, whom he had bled, would be happy to immolate themselves and suffer for him, for his family and for his country.

Wherefore it is not temerarious to conjecture that Napoleon will be the object of a confused and incoherent admiration as long as the anarchy of Western civilisation continues. When real spiritual order reigns over the world again, men will have difficulty in understanding him, just as it is difficult to understand certain figures of the Middle Ages.

Son Likes Edison Test But He Never Tried It

Charles Denies Father Was Trying To Amuse The Public With Questionnaire

Chicago, June 18.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, said his father's questionnaire was a real test for applicants for technical positions on the staff. The public has the wrong view if it thinks the questions were irrelevant.

"It is bringing about the very result he desired. Out of the men who received A marks in the test and are now at work in the plant every one is making good. Some who received lower marks were tried out and failed.

"I never tried the list myself. I looked it over while my father was compiling it and thought many of the questions were irrelevant. Later I found out every one of them was included for a purpose.

"My father conceived the questionnaire when he started to rebuild his technical staff, which was broken up by the war. He corrects all papers turned in, himself, and marks them. I asked him why he did not let somebody else do the work and he replied nobody else knew just what he wanted to find out from the answers. He marks them not in strict regard to the questions that are answered correctly or incorrectly, but takes into consideration the manner in which they are answered, reading between the lines. The system works."

Mr. Edison also denied the statement attributed to his father that the questionnaire showed "college men were amazingly ignorant."

"What he said was: 'The answers show many college men are amazingly ignorant about the common things of life.'"

WIFE HAS BOTTLE, HE CALLS POLICE

Husband Causes Woman's Arrest To Learn Where She Got The Cognac

TROUBLE HIS ONLY REWARD

Her Trial Will Be Reached About 1930—'Smoke' Is New Drink

New York, June 20.—Policeman Fred Peterman was directing traffic at Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street yesterday morning when shouts from the curb attracted his attention. He saw a man there waving a bottle with one hand and holding the arm of a struggling woman with the other.

"This is a bottle of cognac," said the man. "That is my wife. I want her arrested. I want to know where she got this."

At the West Forty-seventh Street Station the man said he was Harry Clark of 25 East Fifty-fourth Street, proprietor of a laundry. Mrs. Clark refused at the station to disclose any trade secret. She was held in bail of $500. Her husband provided it and escorted her away.

Policeman Peterman took the witness stand later and explained what had happened to Magistrate Jesse Silberman in the West Side Court.

"Do you say you saw the husband with the bottle of cognac?"

"Yes."

Magistrate Silberman then ordered the arrest of Clark. He ruled that the policeman's evidence fixed the possession of the liquor on the husband. A complaint was made out against the laundryman. His case was heard and the complaint was dismissed.

A complaint was drawn against Mrs. Clark, the husband being the complainant. She pleaded not guilty and waived examination. She was released again under $500 bail furnished by her husband.

Mrs. Clark is approximately defendant No. 4,000 to be tried under the new liquor laws. According to estimates at the Criminal Courts Building, her case cannot be reached until some time in the nineteen hundred and thirties, so that a decade may elapse before the husband gets the information which he is seeking as to where cognac may be obtained.

After being arrested himself, being compelled to put up bail for his wife and discovering something about the slow movement of the mills of justice in the liquor cases, Clark said that he began to fear that he had made a mistake and that he would like to retrace his steps. He said he regretted the whole affair very much.

"I thought she would merely be fined in the Magistrate's Court," he said, "and that the experience would teach her a lesson."

Bootleggers have put on the market a new drink called "smoke," according to testimony in the Jefferson Market Court recently. This is said to be a compound of poisonous alcohol with poisonous flavoring and pure spring water. "Smoke" would be a popular drink, it was stated, except that a man who takes his first drink generally loses his memory and lacks the power to order another.

Detectives Green and White of the Headquarters Division found a bricklayer named John Riley carrying a bottle of "smoke." He had it in a bottle labelled with a skull and cross-bones and with "Poison" and "Medicated Alcohol" printed in red letters.

All this is faint praise for "smoke," according to the detectives, and quite fails to do justice to the prowess of the new beverage. Riley said that he had bought it from a man named Rossoff. Riley went back to Rossoff with the half-emptied bottle and complained that the "smoke" was hardly as bland as he had been led to expect. Rossoff is alleged to have refuelled the bottle, insisting that the "smoke" was well up to the standard. The detectives thereupon arrested Rossoff who was held in bail of $500 by Magistrate Corrigan.

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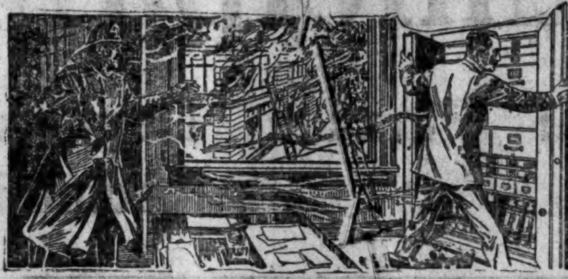

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Germany Seeks New Energy From Atoms

Scientists Attempt To Solve Problem Caused By Loss Of Coal Supplies To Allie's By Discovering A Way To Use Radio-Activity And Decompose Atoms

BY ELLA PRITER

Berlin, June 4.—When H. G. Wells, just about the time of the outbreak of the war, wrote his entrancing piece of scientific fiction entitled "The World Set Free" it is safe to assert that the majority of his readers dismissed the book with the usual criticism—"fascinating but fantastic romance." The principles of radio-activity, then the newest laboratory puzzle, had not become generally understood by the rank and file of non-scientific people.

The revolutionary discovery heralded by radio-activity was that certain chemical compounds—above all, those containing the element radium—continued to give out energy in the form of light and heat for an apparently indefinite space of time at an undiminished rate and without the original compounds apparently losing weight.

It is as well here to mention that the observations at that time had only extended over a very limited period, and the amount of radium compounds was very minute and the weight hardly of sufficient sensitiveness. The apparent contradiction that we were, so to speak, getting something for nothing in the form of light and heat from the radium compounds could not be tested conclusively.

The fact, however, that, in contradiction to all previous observations, these radiating compounds gave rise to new elements not found in the original compounds, led to the revolutionary hypothesis that these elements were disintegrating. Since an element till this time was one of the various kinds of matter in its simplest form, this theory implied a reconstruction of all hitherto existing conceptions of the structure of the universe.

THE QUESTION OF ENERGY

To the average man there is nothing alarming about the statement that the atoms of the elements may be decomposable. He might picture a lump of matter—say, sugar—as being composed of tiny fragments held together in some way, as the bricks of a building are held by cement. As every brick can be split up into half and quarter bricks, every atom, he might argue, could be split up into fragments of atoms.

Without going into the almost overwhelming mass of evidence gathered together up to that time, to show with apparently convincing clearness that this could not be so, one may mention that this was not the thing that mattered. How big the atom actually was, and whether it could take larger or smaller aggregations upon occasion, mattered less than the fact that, in tearing it asunder, the quantity of its energy content came into question.

The matter can be explained simply in this way:

If one grips in each hand one end of a sandow developer and forces the ends apart, there is a continuously increasing tendency for these ends to fly together again when the hold is released. The ends of the developer, though of the same material size as before, possess a new property by virtue of the effort expended on them against the force tending to hold them together.

A stone carried to the top of a cliff against the attraction of gravity can, of its own accord, return to the earth when the restraining support is withdrawn. Instead of merely falling, it can, if attached to a rope and slung over a pulley, raise another weight to the same height, and thus do useful work.

Steam under pressure is another form of conserved energy capable of being put to useful work.

The discovery of radio-activity, showing an apparently ceaseless yield of energy, suggested the theory that atoms were not hard, inelastic spheres, as hitherto thought, but complex structures. As a matter of fact, it was suggested that they had, every one, the form of a solar system.

ELEMENTS BREAKING

In other words, if one could look at an atom billionsfold magnified, one would see a central body like our sun with numerous satellites all revolving round the nucleus, just as the earth and other planets revolve round the sun.

The irresistible force with which these electrons, as the new units were called, were held together in the minute solar system kept the whole extremely stable under all kinds of external influences, such as great heat or cold, electrical and chemical treatment, physical shock, etc.; and, as elements had never been found to break up, it was concluded that they were immutable.

Thus there is just as much gold or oxygen or sulphur in the world today as there ever was, although it might be differently combined to form a variety of compounds.

The startling discovery about radio-activity was that something which no ingenuity or effort hitherto had been able to effect was going on voluntarily in the case of the radio-elements—viz., that the solar systems of the radio-atoms were voluntarily breaking up. Thus the gigantic stores of energy represented by the intensity of the atomic forces became available and appeared in the form of light and heat.

This energy of radiation was found also to possess extraordinary medicinal properties, so that the healing power of sunlight may be a thousand times more intensely absorbed by exposure to the emanations of a radium tube.

All this was present in the mind of the writer when H. G. Wells wrote his thrilling novel. He refers to the phenomena, and mentions the thought which immediately flashes into the mind of the man of science:

PICTURED DESTRUCTION

What causes the radium atom to decompose?

Why has the element not long ago ceased to exist as a result of this decomposition?

How could the rate of decomposition be hastened, or, indeed, retarded?

Could other atoms more readily obtainable—e. g. nitrogen atoms which we breathe in and out all day—not be caused to decompose so that their immense stores of potential energy could be available for practical work?

Mr. Wells imagines that after twenty years of research the problem is solved and then he proceeds to show the results. As usual, the discovery is pressed into the service of warfare.

Bombs were prepared in which the mere touching of a button started the process.

Energy in limitless qantities was produced in the neighborhood of the bomb, and the process went on almost indefinitely.

One aeroplane dropped into Berlin a bomb which, spreading its scorching radiation far and wide burnt up everything and rendered the city uninhabitable.

Paris was similarly destroyed. The nations of the world finally had to confederate to control the deadly power so that the human race might be saved from extinction.

Yet this fantastic dream of scientific fiction is no longer regarded as a piece of clever story telling but as a serious possibility of the future.

It is a long way from the romances of H. G. Wells to the conference at Spa, but the decision of the latter to insist upon the delivery of two millions of tons of coal per month seems to have put the possibility of industrial recovery for Germany out of all ordinary means of working.

SUPPLY NOT PERPETUAL

I do not know, nor probably does anybody with certainty, what German coal mines could be made to produce if human effort were concentrated upon them sufficiently during normal times, when the whole machinery of national economy is running smoothly and efficiently.

Doubtless the amount required could be turned out successfully and regularly so long as coal was still to be had at all. But this I do know from acute observation and much unobtrusive inquiry—Germany cannot part indefinitely with this amount of coal and recover her former position as an industrial State.

When it is considered that German mining methods and organisation were formerly so efficient that they served as models for many new countries, such as Japan and China, little increase of production can be expected from improvements in them.

Labor, too, was well organised and trained. The German miner worked an average of ten hours a day. The railways transported the coal, and brought him plentiful supplies of all necessaries.

Since then the important mines of Alsace are lost entirely, and the fate of the mines in Silesia is uncertain. The railways are functioning tolerably well, but at a reduced service. The financial state of the country deprives it of a certain margin of comfort essential to efficient work.

The uncertainty of life in general, the burden of taxation, the sense of dependence upon the dictates of an invincible group of powers destroy all inclination to produce more than the necessary minimum. There is no incentive to work, because the excess products of one's labor are taken away. In addition to that, it must be remembered that certain industries, such as the making of aniline dyes, use coal as a raw material. These industries are retarded by the Spa decisions.

NEED NEW SOURCE

Again, a new method of treating coal for the extraction of mineral oils, etc., by distillation at low temperatures, has aimed at rendering Germany to some extent more independent of other countries for certain raw materials, so that its general and financial position might be improved; but the application of this method is rendered difficult or impossible.

That these statements, seen so often in the press, are not the result of a deeply-laid plot to fool the Entente into tempering their demands is felt from the conversations one has daily with the rank and file of technical people.

The position in industry had of late greatly improved, and some rough kind of order was beginning to appear in the chaos, but the shortage of coal was the chief hindrance to progress. No factories were able to do quite their utmost.

Now the position will again become worse; and with it all there is the Winter, with its increased demands for household use for firing and gas. The equilibrium which prevailed before the war has been destroyed, and there is no prospect of its being restored.

In this dilemma the solution has to be sought on new lines.

Coal is of value as the most easily accessible source of energy we possess. What we need first and foremost is energy, but almost all the usual sources have been pretty thoroughly investigated in Germany. It is necessary now to adopt a new principle.

TRYING THE ATOMS

In this predicament the possibilities of atomic energy are being investigated. I spoke a day or two ago with an authority in Germany in applied science, and he told me that many powerful firms are undertaking the necessary researches to gain this energy from atomic decomposition. What success is being attained will, of course, only be known from practical results as they appear.

The position of German science at the present time is pitiable. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Darlem, set up for solving industrial problems, cannot "carry on" because its income is derived from investments which yield a sum all too inadequate, in view of the low purchasing power of the German mark.

The State Library has barely money enough to bind the books which it receives gratis. Hence private effort is forced to undertake research work. The result is that the solution will take longer to come, since the research is everywhere done on a smaller scale, and is consequently duplicated many times over in different works.

When it is attained it remains a private secret, and contributes little or nothing to hasten the general progress of science.

The only known principle on which the work is proceeding is based on the following consideration:

The problem is to cause the atoms to break up.

ENERGY UNDREAMED OF

The individual parts of the atoms are relatively further apart than the members of our solar system. If countless myriads of small planets were to pass in a body through our solar system some of the members of our system could, doubtless, be hit and carried out of the system altogether.

Rutherford, the British man of science, performed a similar operation with a cathode tube—an evacuated glass tube through which cathode rays were caused to pass. These rays are nothing other than electrons, travelling from the cathode across the intervening gap at a velocity comparable with the velocity of light. A trace of nitrogen was placed in the tube and atoms of this nitrogen were hit by the flying electrons and were destroyed.

At the end of the experiment, besides the residual nitrogen, hydrogen and helium were found in the tube; that is to say, one method of bringing about the desired result had been discovered. This is, of course, a result of but more theoretical importance, but it furnishes the starting point from which other researches are being made.

It is estimated that one grain of radium will, in decomposing, yield the equivalent of 3,000 tons of coal. If we learn how to decompose at will any kind of atom there is energy beyond all human dreams. It will be possible to harness this source of power to our machines and produce wealth at a rate which would make its destruction during the recent war seem childishly small.

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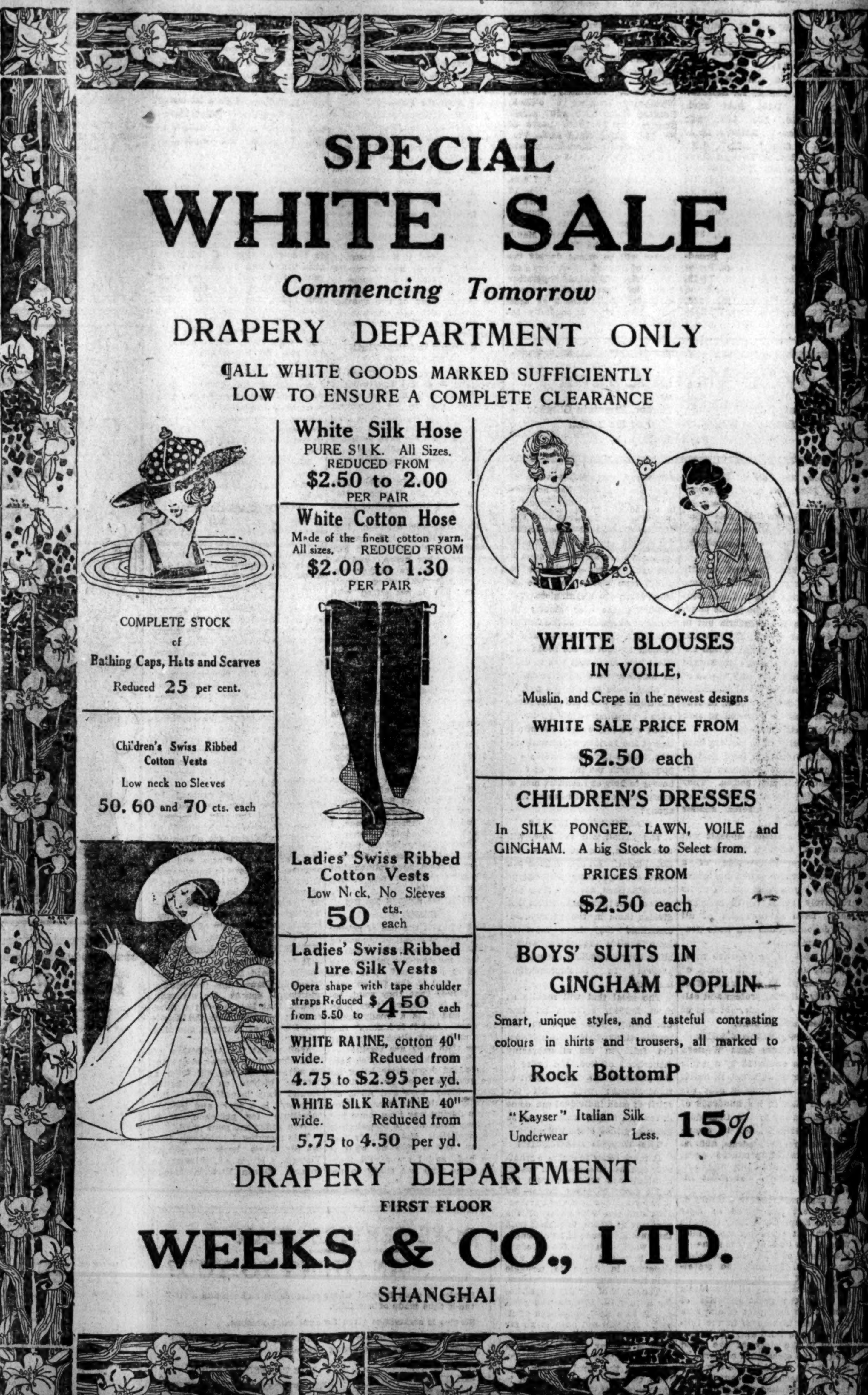

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WEATHER

Still hot weather. Summer monsoon south of the Yangtsekiang mouth. Small cyclonic circulation over the Yellow Sea probably causing rough weather between Korea and Japan.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Psalm: 48; Lessons: Eccles. 111, 17-29. Philippians iv. Anthem "God liveth still" Bach. Hymns: 218, 522, 220; Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 23. Lessons: Ecclus. xi, 7-28. Acts xxvi Hymns: 270, 254, 569, 22; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland M.A.; Subject: The witness of nature—a holiday sermon; Psalm 16; Hymns: 616, 362, 31, 370; 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: Our use to God; Psalm 23; Psalm (metrical) 119; Hymns: 611, 372, 355.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins. Psalm 48. Lessons: Ecclus. iii, 17-29. Philippians iv. Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns: 218, 220, 322, 166; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by The Rev. W. H. Warren. Evening 6 p.m. by The Rev. W. H. Warren.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road Room 71.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7½, 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7 a.m.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly and Walsh Building, Top Floor. Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "The New Idea of Man." The rooms of the New Thought Center will be closed during the month of August. The next Sunday Service will be held September 4 and the next Healing Circle on Friday, September 9 at 5:30 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

By Sir Martin Conway

Celebrated Artist, Explorer, Author, Mountain Climber And Extensive Writer—Member of the British Parliament

(Today We Possess No Common Ideal. We Thrill with No Common Hope. The Nations Are All Adrift from One Another. The Classes Have Fallen Asunder. .The World Languishes for a New St. Francis.)

THERE have appeared recently weighty articles by eminent writers urging that in the present unhappy state of the public mind, not only in Great Britain but in the civilised world, it behooves those who can appeal to the nation's heart to direct it toward those higher ideals in presence of which the bickerings of discordant classes and the prompting of self-interest may be expected to sink into felt insignificance.

Those meritorious motions have generally proceeded from persons occupying high positions in organised religious bodies. They have called for an official Day of Humiliation, or offered similar prescriptions.

No such sectional appeals will nowadays meet a national response. The puny pipe of a religious denomination no longer reaches beyond the bounds of its relatively small active membership. Even an orchestra of all the denominations has little general resonance.

The call to be effective must awaken an echo in the heart of the great public and must affect not only all who profess and call themselves Christians, but men of all creeds and of none.

IDEAL OF MIDDLE AGES

In the Middle Ages Western Europe was animated by a single ideal which made it one in heart. It was an ideal which sent the common man in his hundreds of thousands away to the Crusades; which enshrined itself in countless wonderful cathedrals, abbeys, churches; which produced great schools of philosophy and art, great epic poems, and great institutions.

It expressed itself in a theory of government manifested in Holy Roman Empire and Holy Catholic Church. It expressed itself likewise in the lives of great men—in the royalty of St. Louis, the sainthood of St. Francis, the statesmanship of Hildebrand.

This ideal, like all the ideals by which the great societies of men in the long past of our race have been fashioned, in the fullness of time wore out. It lingered on in the piety of the good men of the eighteenth century. It was finally killed by the discoveries and mechanical contrivances that have resulted from the labors of men of science.

Today we possess no common ideal. We thrill with no common hope. We tremble at no common terror. The nations of Europe are all adrift one from another and the classes within each nation have likewise fallen asunder.

The respect for real superiorities has vanished along with that for the traditional superiorities. Rank rests on no recognised sanction. We are all one as good as another. Vulgar ostentation replaces true distinction. The old catchwords are meaningless.

During the war among the ranks of our armies at the front it was for a time otherwise, and it seemed as though the seeds of a great new ideal that was to draw us together were being sown.

What were sects to the men in the trenches when the great shells were bursting around them? What were they even to the ministers of the various denominations, who forgot their shibboleths and poured forth the fullness of their hearts to help and comfort men of every religion or of none in their agony?

NO SECTIONAL IDEALS

The nation will not now, will never again, respond to any sectional ideal. All men of good will must suberge their pettifogging denominations, abandon their formulae, turn their backs on all that divides them in the paltry nonessentials they have inherited from ancient theologians squabbling over incredible dogmas expressed in incomprehensible language.

The ideal that will reunite us must, indeed, embrace all that Christianity has given to the world—the love, the renunciation, the faith in the all-embracing fatherhood of God, the belief in the presence of a Divine Spirit of righteousness with which the spirit of each individual can come in contact, and by which it can be quickened into eternal life.

THE WORLD LANGUISHES

It must likewise embrace whatever of truth and essential beauty mankind has inherited from the great seers of other lands—the wise men of the East and Farthest East and the visionaries of the new worlds where, in contact with the untamed lands of new occupation, wanderers from the old countries have had to build up new societies in desperate struggle with the untamed forces of nature.

The world of our day languishes for a new St. Francis who shall call it to a new knowledge of itself. He will not have to go far for his message: The call we need is not far off. It is not in heaven, neither is it beyond the sea, "but the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it."

Who will utter this word in all simplicity? The world is waiting for his voice. Let him plainly set before us "life and good and death and evil." There is no doubt which we shall choose.

Divorce To Be Easier Than Marriage, Says Father Vaughan

BY FATHER VAUGHAN
(Noted English Jesuit Preacher and Author)

MARRIAGE is something more serious and sacred than a mere social function or a mutual arrangement or a civil contract. It is a divine institution, and it is no use pretending it is not. Moreover, it is an indissoluble union, and therefore should not be lightly entered into. It is a state of life which cannot be dissolved except by the hand of death.

The Catholic Church has always held and taught that the valid marriage, once consummated, endures with life. Some writers there are, like H. G. Wells, who wrongly think the Pope may in some instances set aside the laws of the Church in individual cases, and even permit a man to have two wives. Never has any such permission been wrung from the Pope.

I suppose some people have been led into this error by the fact that marriages not consummated may for very good reasons be annulled by the Holy See, just as they are by the law of the land. But we must not mistake annulments for cases of divorce.

Of late years Anglican clergymen have interpreted Scripture as allowing divorce for principal cases. Now it is proposed in England to have at least five grounds for divorce, and if five grounds, why not twice five grounds? Sooner or later it will come to this—that marriage will last till the parties tired of one another or quarrel with one another, or discover they like others better than one another.

DIVORCE EASIER THAN MARRIAGE

Indeed, I can almost see in prophetic vision the time when it will be easier in England to get divorced than to get married. The clever, intriguing, and passionate man might in the course of a long life-time have been the husband of a score of wives, each younger and more beautiful than the other.

But in the meantime what is to be the fate of the divorced wife? It is sad and humiliating to think of it.

Supposing, for example, that the young wife has had the misfortune through sickness to lose her charm, her grace, and her beauty; and let us further suppose she is without an ample fortune and is not gifted with money-making talents. What, under these circumstances, is to become of her? Her last state will be worse than her first.

I refuse to contemplate it. I hope it will never mature to reality, because I hope every woman, married or single, will record her vote against a system of divorce, which would mean, as I have said, degradation and ruin to women.

It is a pity that we, in England, do not take our warnings about divorce from America and Sweden. In Ohio, I am told, the ratio of divorces and marriages is one in four, and Judge Anderson, of the Texas State Court, tells us that in seven years he granted 7,000 divorce decrees. I am not surprised that some of the United States judges, unable any longer to endure the pressure of divorce cases, have relinquished their high positions and retired into private life.

NOTHING SEEMS TO BE SACRED

But what is the use of raising one's voice on behalf of the sacred character of matrimony when to some of my country folk nothing seems to be sacred? For them the only god is the golden calf. It is money that they want, because it is pleasure they must have, and it is a ready-money business. And it is honors that they seek, and these cost more money than they are worth!

It is true that we English have not settled down after being for five years harassed by the World War. Many boys and girls, especially girls who earned high wages during war time, have had to drop some of the money since the armistice. Not willingly does human nature give up what it has had, and I am afraid there are some who are ready to use foul instead of fair means to recoup ourselves for the fall in wages.

What is needed everywhere today is a little self-discipline and a sense of proportion, with the motto not "Where do I come in?" but "Where do others come in?" Are we not becoming too self-centered, without that trust which is to my thinking about the highest expression of brotherly love.

These repeated strikes holding up the entire nation are not tokens of altruism.

'SATIRICAL AND IRRELIGIOUS'

I see from the English press that no fewer than five judges are needed to cope with the divorce cases which are besieging the English courts.

What a reflection this is on the actual state of married life in England! The Victorian day of life was perhaps dull and drab and the red plush curtains and horsehair chairs were a bit trying to one's artistic temperament, but anyhow society in that day, now long fled, was respectable, decent and God fearing. It was not cynical, flippant, satirical and irreligious.

Then it was recognised that happiness was not in the gift of an architect, an upholsterer, a modiste and a cook. To society in the early Victorian age happiness was found in companionship, in the cultivation of literature, music, art and religion. Today people want to find happiness where it is not. It is not on the golf links, not on the tennis ground—though both places have their use. It is by the fireside in the cozy library, where man and wife talk over common interests and joys in common.

Love is no child of passion. Love boasts of a long pedigree Love traced its origin to God. Love is born of God, and love can never slake its thirst or satisfy its appetite till it finds God and rests in God. My experience, wide and large, confirms this.

We are trying to do without Him—we are trying to extract from creatures what is in God only.

"LOVE IS ADORATION"

What is love? Not what the modern novel tells you. It is not physical satisfaction. Not what today's plays tell you. It is not the lure of beauty. Not what the divorce courts tell you. It is not dead sea fruit turning to cinders and to ashes on your lips.

Love is adoration, love is worship. Love has a thirst which nothing can quench but the fountain of living waters—God. Till marriage is regarded once more as a divine institution set up by God for the due development of the character, and for the purposes which He has in view with regard to the propagation of the race, it can never be anything but a ghastly failure to be dragged into the divorce court for freedom from its slavery. What a sordid, base business it all is. Clearly this is not God's meaning of wedded life.

But the England exposed by Colonel Repington and Mrs. Asquith is not the only England. There is another England of which Englishmen are all proud, an England of which we should like the United States and our overseas dominions to know something more of. It is an England of pure women and brave men, an England with reverence for tradition, with loyalty to country, together with worship of God and obedience to His laws.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PRINCIPLE

It is an England which repudiates Lord Buckmaster's Matrimonial Clauses bill (permitting additional causes for divorce), though that has passed the third reading recently, with the Anglican Bishop of Durham standing sponsor to it.

Well might the Archbishop of Canterbury have protested against an advocacy of the bill from a brother bishop on no better ground than "expediency." Expediency is a poor and ignoble substitute for principle. It is private judgment gone mad.

This morning I put down Lytton Strachey's book on Queen Victoria. It is an instructive volume. Queen Victoria is one the like of whom we shall not see again. It is asked why she was so popular with her people when she did so little to promote popularity. I have always believed that the people of England revered her because they regarded her as a good woman, both as wife and mother.

Today we may well thank God that in the present King and Queen of Great Britain we have the sacred traditions of domestic virtues enhanced. From no home in England is there a better example set the people of domestic life than Buckingham Palace.

There is no such stimulating moral tonic as good example. Its inspiration positively spurs one on to noble deeds and to superhuman efforts to reach ideals—the imperious need in England today.

Mr. B. Baer

THE OTHER WOMAN

Courts are crowded to doorknobs with society birds chirping merrily for alimony. Marriage is very expensive nowadays. Minister looks bridegroom in eye. Says:

"Do you swear to bluff, dishonor and bulldoze until debts you do part?"

They do. Judge postpones divorce proceedings two weeks to enable daffily married couple to work up good quarrel. Wife marches into court at head of inaugural parade of lawyers. Husband steps in flanked by welcome committee of attorneys. Wife is beautifully gowned in hat trimmed with husband's bankruptcy papers.

Other woman in case buys courtroom seat from speculator. Judge tosses evidence into adding machine. Turns crank. Awards gate receipts to wife. Other woman staggers. Pales invisibly beneath weatherproof rouge.

Strange case. Rich mountebanker. Home-loving man. Fond of wives and children. Wife has everything that money can buy on credit. Other woman crashes in. She is credit to her sex, whatever it is.

Other woman wears million Tiffany jewels around Woolworth neck. Dramatic moment. Wife comes face to face with other woman. It is first time they have met. In this case.

Banker testifies, while orchestra of twelve good men play "Homes, Sweet Homes."

Jealousy holds first mortgage on happy home. Husband is well on foolish side of fifty. Judge, he was always happy at home. When he was home. Then this other woman came—this cat who leads nine lives. He gave her yachts and limousines, while I had to be satisfied with both.

Judge pulls answer out of hat. Wife gets million month alimony. Other woman looks up real estate news for other happy homes to rent, sell or wreck.

Husband fires four publicity agents. Other woman disguises herself in blond wig. Case is over. Public resumes interest in blue Delft china, Egyptian archaeology and the Einstein theory.

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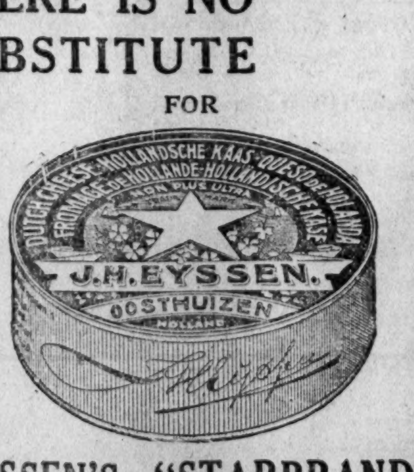

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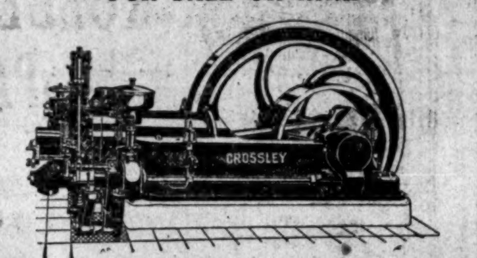

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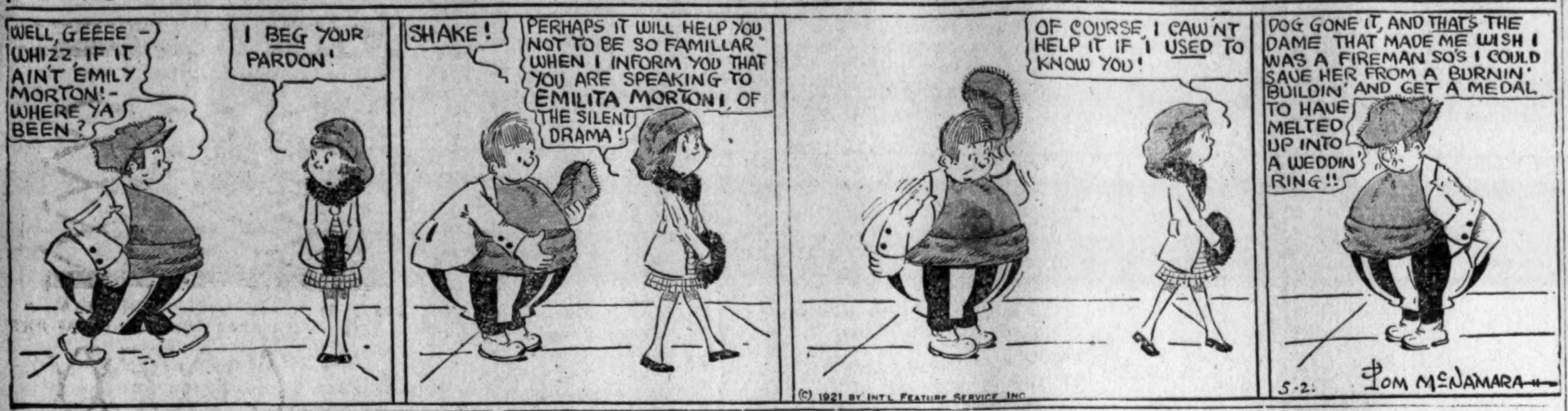
Oh Well, Skinny Is Nobody Anyway

By McNamara


WELL, GEEEE - WHIZZ, IF IT AIN'T EMILY MORTON! - WHERE YA BEEN?
I BEG YOUR PARDON!
SHAKE!
PERHAPS IT WILL HELP YOU NOT TO BE SO FAMILLAR WHEN I INFORM YOU THAT YOU ARE SPEAKING TO EMILITA MORTONI, OF THE SILENT DRAMA!
OF COURSE, I CAW'NT HELP IT IF I USED TO KNOW YOU!
DOG GONE IT, AND THAT'S THE DAME THAT MADE ME WISH I WAS A FIREMAN SO'S I COULD SAVE HER FROM A BURNIN' BUILDIN' AND GET A MEDAL TO HAVE MELTED UP INTO A WEDDIN' RING!!
(C) 1921 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC.
5-2.
TOM McNAMARA

It's A Tough Name, Girls! :-: By Mercedes Goof

Good jobs, you know, these days are as scarce as one-legged chorus girls and when you are a hardworking person and have a husband on your hands, goodnight!

There was little Corona De Voe, you remember her, a sweet little thing, without much experience. Well, this here saxaphone player with the Celluloid Four was only her third. It hadn't got to be a habit with her as yet. She was just dabbling in matrimony, as it were.

Well, the first was a tenor singer, and she married him thinking he was at least a baritone. Myself, I always make it a point never to marry tenor singers. They're sort of temperamental, you know, like soda clerks and leading juveniles. I never yet have seen a juvenile under fifty that you could put your finger on.

Well, she meets this bird in Salt Lake when she is doing the sandbag for a Russian dancer, and they fall for each other like a couple of aviators with a dead engine. Well, they float around in the sky a couple of days after they were married and then they hit the ground. This bird's wife blows into town with The Gay Morning Glory Burlesquers when he supposes she is playing Omaha that week. So Corona went on being throwed around by the Russian dancer, as she had a couple of bones that hadn't been broke as yet, but there wasn't no romance left in her life until she got to Seattle, where her heart was caught on the rebound, as the sayin' goes, by a jugular who was doing a single, pulling silk flags of all nations out of a plug hat and keeping nine plates in the air at the same time.

Well, they got spliced one night after the show. They travelled together as far as Minneapolis, she still doing the handball for the Russian and him still throwing golf balls in the air and catching them in his hip pocket and juggling a piano lamp, a feather and an umbrella at the same time, and they was quite happy.

But nobody can make things disappear like a jugular. When it came time to leave Minneapolis he had disappeared, and with him had disappeared her $400, her sable coat, her wrist watch and her marriage certificate. She saved her street suit because she had the presence of mind to hide it under the mattress.

Well, she hit the Russian for some jack, and he got sore and gave her the gate and she had to manicure her way back to Broadway all the way from Minneapolis, a sort of hand to mouth existence as it were. After she had held hands with about nine thousand travelling men and not one of them had even invited her out to dinner, it being a tough time for manicures as well as others these days, Corona blows into old N'York and says she is so discouraged she ain't never going to get married again. She hired a mouthpiece and he fixes her up a divorce.

She got a good seventy-buck job with the Bud Hicks Dancing Eight and they open in Greenpoint, where she meets this saxaphone player, who is with the Celluloid Comedy Four. Well, he is a harmless looking bird and he gives her a tumble right off the bat and they go out for the cakes together after the matinee. Corona sizes him up and makes up her mind there can't be nothing very temperamental about a saxaphone, and if there was he wouldn't be a saxaphone player is the way she looks at it. He looks grand in a dress suit and he assures her that the suit and the saxaphone are his own and don't belong to the act. I never yet seen any harm in a saxaphone player, so when Corona hauls off and marries him next morning I don't blame her.

But he don't go back to Greenpoint. He just telephones over and throws up his job. There ain't nothing really wrong about this windjammer only he's tired.

"How come?" asks Corona.

"I need a vacation," he says. "I ain't got no wind left. I been carrying the heavy end of that act for nineteen weeks. Anyhow, you make enough for both of us. I sold my saxaphone this morning and I am never going to work again as long as I am married."

Things go on for a week, or as long as his saxaphone money holds out, and then he hits Corona for some dough.

"I'll get a divorce," she snapped, "for non-support and desertion."

"You can't get a divorce for that in this State," he said, and she couldn't. They got funny laws here. Well, she gets him nine different jobs with acts she's with, trying to get him out on the road, but he won't budge. She can't even get him over to New Jersey to see her play.

It looks like Corona is married for keeps and has got a permanent husband, but we are cooking up a scheme now with a taxicab driver I know to get her husband chloroformed and drive us all up into Connecticut some night and have him pinched there when he comes to.

But I don't suppose it will work. That bird will just naturally come to about one minute before we cross the State line and jump out of the cab.

It's a tough game, girls, I'll tell the world.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY.							
Japan Ports	T'shima M	16.00	17.00	..	..	..	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Hoihow	7.30	..	..	..	..	7.00
Hongkong and Canton	Hangchow	7.30	..	..	..	..	7.00
TOMORROW.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Tuesday, Aug. 2.							
U. S. A. via Seattle	*W. Ivis	17.00	..	..	..	..	
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Fengtien	13.30	13.30	..	..	..	13.00
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Kalyan	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Szechuen	..	8.30	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Koonshing	12.30	11.30	..	..	..	12.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Kalyan	..	A 11.30	..	..	..	11.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Szechuen	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Newchwang	*Yunnan	9.30		..	..	..	
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tungshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, Aug. 3.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Thursday, Aug. 4.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00		..	..	..	18.30
Friday, Aug. 5.							
Manila direct	E. of Russia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Chenan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, Aug. 6.							
Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Tungchow	8.30	8.30	..	..	..	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Sunday, Aug. 7.							
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Kingsing	12.30	12.30	..	..	..	12.00
Monday, Aug. 8.							
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GIBBS SAYS CREDIT ONLY WILL ENABLE GERMANY TO PAY

View In Berlin Is That Loss Of Upper Silesia Would End All Hope of Making Settlements

U. S. AID DEPENDED ON

French Overtures, Whose Sincerity Is Doubted, Are Being Rejected By Diplomatists

LONDON AND PARIS FEAR

Germany's Indications Of Increasing Output And Exports Cause Misgivings In Countries Of Allies

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS

Berlin, June 18.—In my last despatch I gave what were more or less my general impressions of life in Berlin tending to show that the German people were regaining rapidly some of their old prosperity, which may enable them to pay the enormous indemnities to which they are pledged. If they achieve that it will be, as I think I said, the most gigantic adventure ever undertaken by any people, and its effects on the rest of the world are not yet to be calculated for good or for evil.

In England now Premier Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and other men who helped prepare the bill of costs against Germany and threatened heavy penalties in case of non-payment are beginning to get anxious lest Germany by an immense increase in exports, which is her only means of paying, should become industrially supreme in Europe and ruin the trade of her creditors.

This thought is serious at a time when Great Britain has lost 50 percent of her export trade and when the last trade returns reveal appalling losses in the last three months owing to the coal strike and the general unemployment.

FRANCE ALSO FRIGHTENED

France also is torn between a desire to get reparations out of German industry and the fear of Germany's growing strength. There is a financial and industrial group in France willing to link up with the German trusts for developments in Russia, Austria and Hungary. Another group, entirely political, would establish an alliance with Germany to isolate England, but those are mere skyrockets sent up to distract attention from the actual workings of French diplomacy, which is still directed to undermining Germany's chance to become a real power in Europe.

German statesmen are frank in rejecting any kind of French overtures, not believing at all in their sincerity. They regard German posession of Upper Silesia as a matter of life or death to the German hopes of recovery, and the French support of the Polish claims is to them intolerable.

"If we lose upper Silesia or any considerable part of it," said Gusta. Stresseman, leader of the German people's party, which is mainly influenced by Hugo Stinnes, the great industrial atuocrat, "we shall not be able to pay the indemnities. There is one of our main sources of raw material for our manufacturers. There are many of our greatest strongholds of industry. German capital, German organisation and German labor have built up the prosperity of Upper Silesia.'

LIKELY TO BECOME CHANCEL

I had a long conversation with this energetic little man, who is Germany's cleverest politician and is sure one day not far distant of being Chancellor. He is a reactionary in the sense of supporting the old tradition of German pride and monarchistic sentiment, and he has told me frankly that he has no use for democracy unless it is well disciplined and kept working.

But he is a progressive, according to Stinnes, the autocrat wire puller, who is behind this party in creating an immense driving, industrial machine by cheap, efficient production built up from coal, iron and steel to all branches of manufacture dependent upon these materials, with electrical developments on a gigantic scale for power and with cheap labor to compete with the world's markets.

Herr Stresseman spoke at length about the French policy, and his voice took on a deeper note of passion.

"The instincts of the German people," he said, "are for peace. Our future is in peace and not in war. We would willingly have made friends with France and worked to repair her ruin if her people had been a little generous, even a little courteous, after our defeat. But they have done their best, and are still doing it, to arouse feelings of enemy.

CHARGES AGAINST FRENCH

"In their occupied districts they have been needlessly arrogant. In Duisburg, when they took to enforce the [illegible] of indemnities, they behaved with gross impertinence to the Mayor. Those are but pin pricks, but in their policy and in their press they have revealed hatred, a desire to humiliate and a ruthless injustice outrageous to our honor and dignity which make it impossible for the German people to be on friendly terms with them.

"They are deliberately stirring up a desire for revenge instead of seeking to allay the hatred of war."

He told me the French policy was seeking to repair three mistakes to which Napoleon confessed. Napoleon said:

"My mistakes were to let Prussia get strong, to let Poland be weak, and to misunderstand Russia."

French diplomacy now, said Herr Stresseman, was to weaken Prussia strengthen Poland and dominate Russia by setting up a Tsar as a puppet of France. But their policy he thinks, will fail "because there is no tendency in Germany to break away from Prussia despite all the foreign hopes and intrigues, while Poland will always be weak and ready to fall apart because of the inherent instability of the Polish character. As for Russia, French puppets like Denekin and Wrangel failed miserably, and modern France more than Napoleon himself could not understand the spirit of Russia."

FORESEES A BIG CHANGE

Herr Stresseman went at length into the question of reparations. He held the view that after a few years during which Germany will desperately endeavor to fulfil her pledges, the European people will realise the folly of maintaining such abnormal conditions of world trade and will call another conference to revise the whole peace treaty and will develop a scheme for an international economic union by which the interests of all European nations would be secured with a better arrangement than wild destructive competiton with tariff walls and rivalries.

"The war debt of all the nations," he said, "could be wiped out in a few years by a small tax on raw materials like cotton and coal, paid by all purchasers and put in a common pool for that purpose."

In his opinion Germany, with the best will in the world, will be unable to continue the payment of indemnities for half a century. This will be recognised, he thinks by the increasing common sense of European peoples.

That undoubtedly is the official view of the German Volksparte! but it is challenged by Dr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction and probably the greatest German economist, who said definitely in the Reichstag: "We can pay" and by Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialists, with whom I had a talk in the company of his friend and adviser, Dr. Helphand, millionaire Socialist.

LEADERS FAR FROM SIMILAR

Scheidemann, who helped to found the republic after the war, in which he was but a mild critic of German militarism and a staunch supporter of the imperial policy until the great wreck happened, is a man of distinguished appearance, not like Stresseman, who is a typical little Prussian with a close cropped, bullet head and a squat figure. Scheidemann is tall and looks rather like a French painter, with silver hair and a little pointed beard. So he seemed to me when I met him in Dr. Helphand's villa outside Berlin on the edge of a beautiful lake called Wannsee in the woods of Grunewald. It is not a bad spot for two elegant Socialists far from the madding crowd.

Herr Scheidemann's view of Germany's future, interpreted in voluble French with a tremendous German accent by Dr. Helphand was optimistic on the condition that their people received peace and fair play from France and England. He said that in that condition, which is utterly essential, Germany could fulfil the terms of payment without much doubt.

"By the demobilisation of the army," he said, "we are saving 1.800,000,000 gold marks annually which would go some way in paying off the yearly tribute. We could save other sums by reconstructing the imports of luxuries and by more efficient organisation.

COULD DO MUCH IF HELPED

"By intensive production and rapid trade development countries like Russia could pay their bill of costs in full provided we are helped and not hindered. If Upper Silesia were taken—every German I spoke to returned to that subject as a keynote of all hope—Germany would be crippled and put out of business. If the Allies, and above all, the United States of America, were prepared to give German industry a free full chance we would wipe out all debts."

But, he continued, they must have credit and capital to renew the wear and tear of their machinery and rolling stock, which depreciated enormously during the war, and to develop their industrial possibilities. Russia was waiting for them, he said. As soon as she returned to ordinary methods of business Germany would be ready also to supply her with machinery, engines, agricultural implements and every necessity of civilised life so as to aid her in repairing her devastation.

By geographical position and old relations this task of Russian reconstruction would inevitably come to Germany, he declared, but the Germans would be able to do it only if they were supported by credit from the United States, Great Britain and other countries. German labor and organisation would repay such credit with good interest by the fulfilment of all war debts and the revival of world trade. That was the hope of Germany. Surely it was also the hope of Europe, whose common interests would be served.

VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN

This argument Scheidemann and Helphand represent as that of the Majority Socialists, and, indeed, I think, most business men. It is reasonable and logical. If we want Germany to pay she can do so only in that way and by those means.

But I still wonder what will happpen if she multiplies her exports five times or nearly that. Such trade would upset all other countries, I imagine, and we should cry out to preserve us from such gifts.

I reckon from all the figures I obtained from many sources that the German people are about two-thirds back to normal compared with pre-war conditions. That, after intense exhaustion and utter defeat, is very wonderful. It is not a source of fantastic wealth as suggested by correspondents who make out that German industry is already producing vast fortunes. Dividends of 30, 40 and 50 percent sound magnificent, but in paper marks, which require fifteen to make one gold mark, they come down rapidly in actual meaning.

Yet the big trusts like those of Stinnes, Krupps, Thyssen and a score of others, which represent the power of Germany today, have shown an astonishing genius in adapting themselves to new conditions and are prospering by enormous activities.

GERMANYS GROWTH IN TRADE

Germany's import of cotton is now approaching half the amount she imported before the war. Last March she headed the list of cotton exports from the United States. She has multiplied her flax production five times.

German trade is increasing with nearly all countries. In February, compared with that month last year, South American trade with the whole of Europe decreased nearly 50 percent, but with Germany it increased 20 percent.

Half the amount of the present tonnage, though largely under foreign flags, is now coming to the port of Hamburg. All that spells recovery, and the great chance for German competition may be shown by a comparison of working wages in Germany and England.

In Germany expert mechanics are paid seven pence and a half penny an hour, or fifteen cents; in England the wage is two shillings an hour at least, or forty-eight cents. What are we going to do about that?

One thing is now being done in England. Really frightened at last by financial conditions, the British Government has come out for ruthless economies and for the complete abandonment of trade subsidies. Workingmen will be forced into the labor market in the old dreadful warfare between supply and demand and all employers are determined to beat down wages in the most drastic way.

The trouble between the coal diggers and the coal owners is at last being settled by a compromise after a ruinous conflict that discredited both sides, and the cotton and engineering trades are preparing similar action, leaving the same sense of bitterness in the minds of the working men and women, who see themselves forced down to a lower standard of life by irresistible powers.

DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS

A rapid decrease in the cost of living would soften these blows but the heavy taxation and lost trade tend to keep prices high. At the moment as far as I can see and know the British Government has no clear principles or policy with which to lead the nation.

There are so many conflicting interests in the Coalition that it is difficult for Premier Lloyd George, apart from the vagaries of his own mind, to steer a straight course. His enemies gather strength. Plots are on foot to dethrone him. Neither his foreign policy nor his home policy, whatever they may be, and nobody knows from one week to another, seems to bring peace abroad or prosperity at home.

Apart altogether from politics, the English people as far as I know them, are getting angry. During the last week or two there has been a sudden awakening to new perils abroad—in Asia Minor where the Turks are gathering strength, and in Upper Silesia where there is no settlement of justice—and a realisation that England must at all costs put her own house in order and balance her books.

And there is always Ireland of disgrace and tragedy. When the English people get angry which isn't often, things begin to happen. What will happen, I think, is a storm of indignation against politicians who are playing poker with the destiny of their own country.

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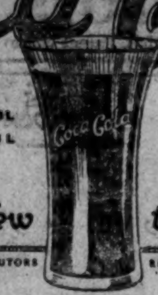

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BY GRASER SCHORNSTHEIMER

(Associate Member, U. S. Naval Institute)

Last year the two Japanese battle cruisers which, when complete, will be the most powerful warships of their type, were laid down at the Naval Dock Yards at Kure and Yokosuka. They are the Akagi and the Amagi and are in addition to the two battleships of the Kaga-Tosa type, which will be, according to information received recently, the most powerful warships of the battleship type, when complete.

Over all they will be about 810 feet long and between perpendiculars they will measure 770 feet. The beam will be about 102 feet inside the bulges and 106 feet outside them. The draft will be 29 feet at the normal displacement of 43,600 tons. At full load the vessels will draw 31 feet at a displacement of about 45,000 tons.

Ten sixteen-inch guns, 45 calibers long, of the most powerful type in existence, will form the main battery. They fire a shell weighing about 2,460 pounds at a velocity of 2,500 feet per second. The initial energy thus generated is about equal to twice the weight of our giant liner Leviathan per square foot.

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These guns will be mounted two in a turret in three turrets arranged on a center line as in the British Iron Duke class of dreadnaughts. The total weight of the main battery broadside is no less than 24,600 pounds, as against 15,600 pounds for the British monster Hood and the 16,784 pounds for the eight sixteen-inch guns of our new battle cruisers of the Saratoga type, which are still building.

The secondary batteries of these ships will consist of twenty 5.5-inch 50 caliber guns and four three-inch, 50 caliber anti-aircraft guns on high angle mounts. The torpedo battery will be exceptionally heavy, to consist of eight 21-inch torpedo tubes, four mounted on deck and four in submerged positions.

It has been possible to get scarcely any information concerning the protection of these ships other than that they will be heavily blistered below the water line, insuring them of adequate protection against torpedoes.

ARMOR FROM BRITAIN

However, one may rest assured that they will not be lacking in the usual deck, belt and turret armor as the Hadsfields—British armor-plate manufacturers—have received large orders for all classes of armor for these and other ships of the Japanese navy. It has been said that these vessels will have no less than a total of seven inches of deck protection against high angle shell fire and aircraft bombs.

The engines will be turbines. The Brown Company of Glasgow are completing a set of turbines for these ships which are said to have no less than a total of 135,000 horse power. This would give the ships a speed of about thirty or thirty-one knots an hour. Both coal and oil will be used as fuels, the bunkerage space allotted to each being about half and half. They will have very large cruising radio. The complement will be around 1,500 officers and men.

POWER IN CAPITAL SHIPS

The real power of a nation's navy is in its fleet's capital ships. These ships are the largest vessels—the battleships and the battle cruisers. Of the two types the battleship is supposed to be the more powerful provided that the ships are of approximate periods.

The weight and space allotted to engines and additional fuel in the battle cruiser is used in armor and armament in the battleship. The battleship represents the heavy, hard-hitting, slower moving type, capable of great endurance at sea and in battle.

The battle cruiser, it is to be seen, is the more delicate and speedy edition of the same thing. She should have the same size guns as the battleship, but there need be not so many of them—in emergency she may have to act as a battleship. However, there must be a sacrifice somewhere in order to get the distinctive qualities and that sacrifice must occur in her armor protection.

Of course she must have some armor, enough to insure her safety in actions against lighter ships, although she will not be able to give battle to a battleship of her own weight of battery. Speed is the all-important thing in this type of ship. Speed, Lord Fisher claimed, was replacing armor as protection. But has it?

FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Speed can be used for running away from a fight, but there is no speed fast enough to dodge a shell. Every warship in the world represents some degree of compromise in this matter—the better the compromise the better the ship, for a ship cannot have every desirable quality. It can only have a few, and these are to be gained only at the expense of other desirable qualities.

In battle the battleship is, of course, the heavyweight. She gives and takes the hardest blows. She is the first line of defense. The battle cruiser may, in an emergency, act as a battleship, because she carries battleship guns. But this is not the usual or the desirable thing.

Scouting is one of her principal duties. She must be able to shoot her way through the enemy's screen of fast cruisers, destroyers and patrol craft to get information, to keep the enemy from getting information or head off his battle fleet.

With the advent of the airplane the scouting duties of the battle cruiser have been limited.

Another of her important duties is to keep the enemy battle cruisers from breaking through the screen of her own fleet.

FEWER BATTLECRUISERS

Our fleet at present does not possess a single battle cruiser of the oldest or newest types. We are supposed to be building six such vessels, mounting but eight sixteen inch guns. These ships when complete will be decidedly inferior to the Japanese battle cruisers and the squadron will be outnumbered eight to six. Our new battle cruisers, if Congress wills it that we are to have any, will have but one advantage and that one advantage is the ability to run away.

These new Japanese ships are not a threat upon the part of that Asiatic nation that she will build them unless the United States stops naval construction for they are well under way and it would seem that the United States will have to cut down naval construction to some extent, for Congress in its extreme hurry to cut down military and naval appropriations seems to have forgotten the necessity of our national security. Japan is building ships as fast as places to lay them down can be had.

Japan very evidently intends to build warships to the extremes whether the United States does so or not.

The General Board of the Navy has put forth a program calling for a proper number of battleships, battle cruisers, scouts, airplane carriers and destroyer flotilla leaders in addition to the naval program of 1916, which after the delay caused by the war we are now ready to take up.

But it appears that Congress has definitely refused the General Board's plan and may intend to cut down even the 1916 program by withholding the funds necessary to carry on the construction of the ships now in hand. If this is done America must suffer, and suffer seriously.

'Business Is Business,' Is Soul-Destroying Maxim, Says Lord Robert Cecil

BY LORD ROBERT CECIL

(Noted English Statesman)

The existing organisation and machinery of industry are not working smoothly. This is common to other countries as well as Great Britain and it is not the product of the war.

The one thing that is wrong is exaggerated competition. The popularity of the two theories of evolution and political economy in their insistence on the principle of competition has to a great extent dehumanised business relations. The maxim "Business is business," means that when it comes to business all you have to consider is what is profitable and successful, and that humanity, consideration for others and such ideas are out of place in a business transaction.

Conceptions of that kind are at the root of our trouble. "Business is business"—a soul-destroying maxim if ever there was one!

The spirit of rivalry and competition, not merely between one business and another but in the businesses themselves, has been insisted on until there is a great competition all over the world, with great trusts on the one side and on the other the general strike, with its incredible folly.

Dangerous as trusts are, the theory of the general strike is really absolutely destructive. Its object is not to put pressure on the employers, but to put pressure on the community, and it does not differ, except in intensity, from economic civil war.

That is what our present system has brought us to, and it is a terrible reproach to all of us. Don't let us say any one section of the community is to blame—on the contrary, the history of thought and conduct during the past hundred years is the thing which is really to blame, and if we want to get things rights we have to get a different point of view established.

We have to get back to Christian morality. At the root of that is co-operation for the common good, and the aim must be to get all those engaged in industry imbued with corporate feeling.

You want to stretch capital so that it shall include labor. It should be recognised that labor and capital must be treated on equal terms. With both working together the workman must be made to feel he is given a proper share of the profits and most of all, in the responsibilities and duties of management.

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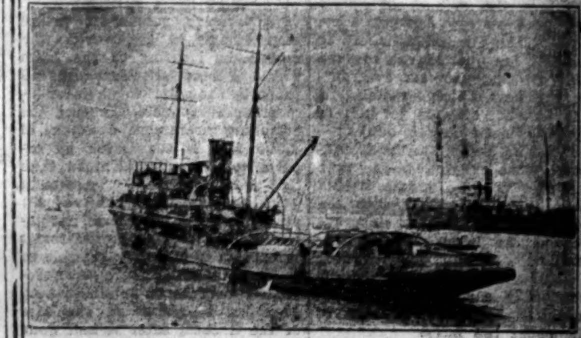

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GREAT SHIPS AND BIG GUNS NAVY'S HOPE SAYS DENBY

Declares The Leviathans Must Still Be Backbone Of U. S. Sea Power

IMPORTANT TESTS COMING

Air Bombers To Try Their Prowess On Former German War Vessels

BY HAYDEN TALBOT

Washington, July 1.—"The most important problem we have to solve is to get our foreign trade established on a pre-war basis, for, if anything happened to stop it altogether for even a few months, no man can estimate the extent of ruin it would work in our purely domestic industries. For this reason alone the restoration of Europe in the shortest possible time concerns us almost as vitally as it does Europe."

This is the opinion of Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, third of the Cabinet members to answer my question as to the most pressing problem confronting the new Administration.

It was not easy to get him to express himself on this subject—not that he isn't quite the friendliest, most obliging busy man who ever tried to juggle twenty hours of appointments into ten hours of each working day, but because he is so full of enthusiasm over his job it's next to impossible to get a single question in edgewise without interrupting his rapid-fire flow of talk about tne navy.

"If you have already talked with Mr. Hoover," he continued, "you must have plenty of facts and figures that tell the story of all the problems we are up against. And no one I know could talk with greater authority on the railroad situation than Mr. Weeks.

"But in my case the biggest problem is—the navy. It's so big I have time to consider nothing else.

"ALL ON THEIR TOES"

"As I see it, my responsibilities as Secretary of the Navy demand constant bearing in mind that here is an organisation of men and materials, either one of which may easily be neglected through undue consideration of the other.

"In thinking of the navy the average layman undoubtedly thinks in terms of ships, big guns, seaplanes—the inanimate things that naturally come to mind when the subject is raised. But at best these are only the tools. Having them—and having them of the best quality and in the greatest number—is only the first step in having a navy. There is still to be considered the matter of personnel.

"The morale of any fighting force falls off appreciably in the first years of return to peacetime routine after the excitement of actual war. But in many quarters there exists an impression that there is restlessness and unhappiness among officers and men in the navy, and not that good feeling which the French call esprit du corps.

"We have with us always, and always will, I suppose, well-intentioned but pessimistic persons who seize upon trifles and magnify them into mountainous proportions—as a matter of chronic habit. But in my brief experience in the navy I have yet to discover among officers on men the slightest indication of anything approaching discontent.

"They are all on their toes and filled with a zeal and love of their work that make working with them a joy. There are many and perplexing problems confronting the United States Navy, but none of them involve the personnel. Let no one doubt this. From bluejacket to admiral there is only the keenest determination to be worthy of the heritage bequeathed the navy by its heroes of other days.

"Viewing the other sides of the question—the tools with which our personnel is equipped and is to be equipped—there are at the moment two facts of outstanding importance. The first to be decided by Congress is the size and constitution of the navy itself. The second is the tests that began June 21 of bombing experiments by army and navy air forces on the radio-controlled Iowa and the ex-German warships as targets. The importance of those experiments cannot be overestimated.

GREAT BOMBING OPERATIONS

"About 100 army planes and perhaps 80 navy planes will operate jointly in the bombing operations. In the case of the Iowa—which can maintain a speed of about nine knots and be steered by radio control from a distant ship—the aircraft will first have to search for her in a definite area within a radius of 100 miles off shore.

"In their attack on her they must remain at a minimum height of 4,000 feet. They will bomb her with dummy bombs to determine the extent of the ability of aircraft to register hits on a moving target. No explosives will be used in this test, as the Iowa is to be used later as a moving target for the fleet's big guns.

"Real bombs, weighing 250 pounds each, will be used against one of the ex-German destroyers. This vessel will be sunk by bombs, if possible. Following this the aircraft will bomb the ex-German cruiser Frankfurt and the ex-German battleship Osterfiesland.

"Small bombs will first be used. After each direct hit the ship will be examined and the effect registered. After this larger bombs, up to the largest, will be used, each time inspecting the ship to determine the damage done and the efficiency of the bombs themselves.

MAY SINK A SHIP

"Experience gained in naval engagements in the world war makes the locating of the Iowa within a hundred mile radius off shore by the attacking aviator altogether reasonable. Keeping the attacking aircraft at a height of 4,000 feet is considered by experts to favor them more than real warfare would. Although, ships of our navy, and of all other navies as well, are not today equipped with anti-aircraft defense, it is perfectly feasible so to equip them. There is a recorded instance of arial bombing of a battle cruiser in the case of the Goeben, after it had gone ashore in the Dardanelles. In her case—although she was subjected to continuous bombing for many days—she was eventually floated and repaired. With anti-aircraft equipment already at hand, it is safe to say enemy aircraft could be forced to remain at a greater height than 4,000 feet.

"Under these test conditions it is possible one of these ships may be sunk by the explosion of a bomb in some vital part. It is possible, if this happens, that many laymen will instantly jump to the conclusion that the day of the capital ship has ended. And because this is undoubtedly the way most uninformed people will look at it, I consider these experiments of as grave potential importance as any other ever undertaken by the United States Navy.

"In my opinion, and that of experts in the Navy Department, the sinking of one of these ships will actually prove no more—and in fact not as much—as the sinking of a ship by a torpedo fired from a submarine. To make my point clearer it is necessary only to compare the known facts about submarines with the most optimistic claims of aircraft advocates.

AIR EFFECTIVENESS

"The practical range of operations for the most efficient planes yet made is only a few hundred miles. Before the submarine can attack, it must locate its prey.

"The submarine can do this leisurely. The aircraft must do it quickly. An enemy fleet is hardly to be expected to invite destruction from the air by venturing within the range of enemy aircraft operations.

"For a great many years our capital ships have been built with decks armored for defense against angle fire of big guns. The extent of critical damage that can be done by bombs dropped on these decks is problematical. The effect of a torpedo explosion below the armor belt, under water, is definitely known.

"In the world war—in spite of aerial attack, tanks, liquid fire, poison gas, and all the rest of the contributions of science—the fact was abundantly proved that today no less than a hundred years ago the determining factor was the infantry. In my opinion this fact can be stated in nautical terms, by supplanting infantry with capital ships.

TWO AIRPLANE CARRIERS

"There is nothing discernible on the aeronautical horizon that leads naval men of any nation—with the exception of the late Lord Fisher and Admiral Sir Percy Scott—to suggest that aerial development can sound the knell of the backbone of every navy, the big ship with the big guns.

"The United States Navy is to have two airplane carriers, especially constructed ships to accompany the fleet from which planes can take off and, after a flight, land on. They have been planned on the assumption that the next naval engagement may take place a thousand miles or more off shore. They will furnish the sine qua non of aircraft—a base from which to operate. In my opinion they will be of inestimable value to the fleet.

"But the very presence of those airplane carriers, the fact that they are necessary is itself the best proof of the necessity of other ships to defend the carriers. Whatever those results I devoutly trust that hysteria and snap judgment may not lead us into the fatal error of transferring our trust from the veritable backbone of the navy—the big ship with the big guns."

Denby Enlisted Because Marines Needed Privates

They tell a story about Edwin Denby, the new Secretary of the Navy, that comes as near to showing the kind of man he is as a column of printed description. A friend asked him his real reason, at almost fifty, for enlisting as a private in the marines.

"Case of necessity," Denby is said to have replied. "As a Congressman I had so many requests to get commissions for my constituents it gradually was borne in on me that if some of us didn't do something about it we'd have an army and a navy composed exclusively of officers. It seemed to me the best way to call attention to the fact that there must be some privates was to enlist as one myself."

At an age at which most men consider golf quite strenuous enough to attempt, Denby, well-to-do automobile manufacturer of Detroit, entered that branch of the service which admittedly leads all the others in point of physical fitness.

CAN PULL AN OAR

In the Navy Department in three months Denby has impressed his closest associates as being altogether capable of jumping into a whaleboat at any moment and pulling an oar with a crew of "gobs." From what I've seen of him I'd say he was not only capable of doing it—he'd enjoy nothing better.

Of all the men in the Cabinet, not excepting outspoken Fall nor straight-from-the-shoulder Weeks none is more patently honest and direct of thought than the Secretary of the Navy. It is said he is a silver-tongued orator. Certainly he is an unusually brilliant conversationalist.

NOT A POLITICIAN

Denby is less a politician than any of his fellow Cabinet members, not excluding Secretary Mellon, who has no politcial ambition and is perhaps the second richest man in the United States.

The working day of the Secretary of the Navy has averaged fifteen hours, although his appointment schedule has its first entry set for 10:15, an hour later than in any other department. The Secretary arrives at the Navy Department at 8 o'clock and tackles his correspondence until the arrival of his first visitor. But, according to his private secretary, most nights find Denby pouring over reports and dictating letters as late as 11 o'clock.

"Extend Divorce, Make State Separate Unfit," Urges Bernard Shaw

"Danger, Otherwise, That Private Contracts And Settlements Will Be Substituted For Marriage As In Ancient Rome"

BY ROBERT J. PREW

London, June 4.—George Bernard Shaw in an interview today defined the tremendous increase in divorce figures in England as "an incident in the demoralisation which accompanies war."

Court statistics show that whereas in 1913 only 587 divorces were granted, those granted in 1919 totalled 3,240, while in the first three months of 1921 applications for divorce exceeded the total awarded during the entire year of 1919.

The playwright failed to agree with Father Vaughan and Lady Beecham, both of whom regard the divorce court rush as a sign of the decay of England. Mr. Shaw said:

"Vaughan is a Catholic priest. He believes that divorce is sinful and naturally holds that sin is sinful. The married state must come under the law just as must other social states.

REMEDY FOR HAPLESS UNION

"But the law cannot do more for it than give it a status and a security by recognising it on reasonable conditions.

"Conditions in England and in some American States—notably South Carolina—are at present not only unreasonable but monstrous and wicked, chaining sane people to lunatics, honest people to criminals, sober people to drunkards and generally joining people forcibly whom God manifestly has put asunder.

"All that is needed is an extension of divorce enabling the state to separate the unfits and allowing unwilling, unhappy people to separate themselves.

"If this is refused the end will be that marriage will fall into disuse and private contracts and settlements will be substituted.

"That is what happened in ancient Rome under the same stress of an inhuman marriage law.

"Marriage is the regulation of human mating by the state. The term 'state-regulated marriage' is a mere pleonasm like 'atmospheric air.'

URGES TAX ON UNMARRIED

"The state of England forbids a schoolmistress to marry—a much less defensible proceeding than compelling men to marry. The state of China is said to take the initiative in divorce if the match seems unsuitable.

"Obviously the state should dissolve the marriage of a thief and a wanton if they are bringing up their children in the same professions.

"It should forbid the marriage of diseased persons exactly as it forbids the marriage of close blood relations.

"It should encourage and endow desirable marriages and compel bachelors and spinsters to bear a share of the cost of replenishing the population.

"As a matter of fact all of these things are done in some countries."

MEN EAGER TO GET FREE

Shaw declined to deduce that married men are more moral than married women from the fact that four times as many husbands sought divorce in the English courts recently as did wives. He said:

"This may mean on the face of it that there are four times as many adulteresses as adulterers, and it may mean that women are four times as forgiving as men. It may also mean that they are four times as helpless in the economic bonds of marriage.

"In short, taken by itself it means nothing at all except that there are four times as many husbands seeking to be separated as there are wives anxious to be divorced."

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CAN'T STAND DEPRESSION

People Will Pay Reparations By Bending Necks To Yoke And Working Unceasingly

BY COLONEL E. M. HOUSE
(Japan Advertiser)

Berlin, July 10.—Both from the economic and the financial standpoints Germany is undergong the penalty for having lost in the great gamble of the war. Whether she can right herself and come clear of the wreckage depends on herself and on the treatment she gets from the Entente. Just a little help and a little more courage than she seems at present to have would put her on the road to recovery.

The worldwide conditions from which nearly all nations which have international trade are suffering have hit Germany hard, but Germany is not able to stand the strain as others are. She does not yet feel that political and economic security which it is necessary to have in order to keep an optimistic frame of mind. She feels that she is standing on shifting sands and that she is more or less helpless to obtain a more solid foundation.

ECONOMIC LOSS PREFERRED

While the danger of Bolshevism is steadily growing less, it is a specter that remains in the near background. As a consequence an economic loss goes steadily on in order that something worse may not take its place. This loss takes the form of the employment of unnecessary labor by the State. While there is but comparatively little unemployment, there are about 350,000 to 400,000 persons engaged in work for the State that are not needed. It is impossible for the State to make its income and its budget balance as long as unnecessary labor is being used to run its railroads and other State institutions.

While it is generally agreed that the peak of Germany's industrial troubles were reached early in 1919 and that there has been a gradual improvement ever since, the statements constantly being made in the press of other countries about the wonderful rehabilitation and prosperity of Germany are absurdly exaggerated. The financial condition of the country is so nearly desperate that no real recovery can be made until and unless some way can be found to apply drastic remedies.

If a comparison is made with the economic situation of Germany a year ago a great improvement will be noticed, but if the comparison be made with the pre-war situation another story must be told. In the things necessary to the revivification of normal industrial life in Germany there has, however, been a marked improvement within the past few months. Wages have risen and as a consequence labor troubles are fewer and production capacity has increased. Food is more plentiful and is more easily obtained at lower prices. Living conditions on the whole show a marked improvement.

FOREIGN TRADE ONE-FOURTH

It is difficult to get accurate figures on the imports and exports of Germany, but the latest obtainable show that the total tonnage of the country's foreign trade is about one-fourth that of 1913. The disorganisation of trade, the almost total loss of the Russian market and the falling off of trade with France, Poland and the remains of the Austro-Hungarian Empire account for much of the difference between the present commerce and that of the days before the war. Then, too, the high prices of commodities have caused purchasers here as elsewhere to curtail their buying.

There seems to be on hand a large enough stock of raw materials to keep the factories running on short time only and as badly as more raw material is needed, nevertheless the ruinous rate of exchange makes it very difficult to make purchases abroad which will enable German manufacturers to carry on the keen competition necessary with those countries enjoying a better exchange rate.

It is impossible to state the exact capacity of the German factories. All are working. Some, engaged in the manufacture of commodities in which Germany has an almost exclusive monopoly, such as dyestuffs, are running on virtually full time. On the other hand the cotton mills are running on a basis of from 40 to 60 percent of the normal capacity. This perhaps is just about the average percentage of production by the German factories.

EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENT

In general we hear of German prosperity because of the apparent increase of the earning capacity of many industrial concerns. For instance one of the largest concerns in Germany is now paying a 15 percent dividend as compared with a 10 percent dividend during the war. However, as a return on the original investment the present dividend represents only about one-sixth as large a return as before the war because of the lower purchasing power of the mark.

It is generally believed in Germany that the United States must eventually seek to lower her own exchange rate and help to raise the rate of other exchanges. To this end the United States must export some of its own capital, either by purchases abroad, or by participating in foreign loans or in Germany that when the financial and economic conditions of the country are brought to a stage where recovery is within sight, the next move will be to rehabilitate Russia. It is felt that the world cannot return to normal conditions until Russia also has been brought along well on the road to financial and economic recovery.

One of the most notable things in Germany is the growth of trade unions. The General Federation of Labor is a factor which includes nearly all the members of trade unions. Its membership is something more than 8,000,000, with the control centralised in Berlin. The methods of organisation have in general been conservative, and it has been the greatest force in all Germany in bringing about orderly conduct in critical times.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTION

While the economic situation has improved, Germany's financial condition has not improved and will not until the budget and the income are made to balance and the tremendous output of paper money is stopped. On January 1, 1921, the funded debt of Germany was 90 billion marks and the floating debt something more than 250 million marks and growing rapidly. No one in or out of Germany knows when the inflation will cease or just how the problem can be met. Much depends on how the plans for paying the sum designated for reparations to the Allies work out.

Sifting the mass of information and misinformation which is given the seeker of truth in Germany, one comes to the conclusion that Germany can pay, and that at some not far distant date she may recover her credit and her former commercial prestige. But to do this her people will be compelled to bow their necks to the yoke and work unceasingly. They must refrain from the pastime of strikes and revolutions and put into office honest and intelligent men, resolute in their determination to pay their obligations.

Nor is this all. France, Great Britain and the United States must lend guiding hands to Germany, for without the joint cooperation of all the task can never reach fulfilment.

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Skin and Internal Diseases
(Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6
39684

THE ORIENTAL HOSPITAL

Surgical and Venereal Diseases; injection of vaccines, serums, 1914 (606), test of blood, and impotency. The treatments of X Ray and Diathermy.
(Can speak English well)
Studied medicine in Japan, America, and Europe,
Dr. Ky. Watanabe, M.A; M.D.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road), Shanghai.
Tel. North 2279.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Foo Wai Hospital
Dr. S. W. Chan, M.D.

Specialist in the treatment of venereal diseases and piles.

Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment) by using the English new method of injection.
Consulting hours (daily) 7.30 to 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 to 7.00 p.m.
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38044

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New Season
TEA
Wholesale and Retail Merchant
Best China Tea Black, Green and Brick

1 lb. Price: No. 1 $1. No. 2 $0.80 No. 3 $0.50, Ceylon tea $0.60. Any quantity if required. We oblige you by packing and forwarding by post anywhere. Moderate charges.
TONG SUN WO.
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36205

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A. KRISEL.
Counsel for
First National Exhibitors Circuit.
39829

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DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
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Minimum Charge
40 Cents

APARTMENTS

HOT biscuits, n'cornbread, n'muffins, n'homemade pies, n'doughnuts, n'T bone steaks, n'real fried chickens, southern style. Right in Shanghai. Clean beds, plenty hot water, geysers, newly decorated rooms beautifully furnished. The coolest dining room in town. District absolutely free from mosquitoes, central & convenient. A single room is vacant for a gentleman. Also one large double room, with private bath for two gentlemen, or couple. Telephone. 18 Quinsan Garden. 40001 J. 31

TO LET, with board one large good furnished room with verandah, bathroom with geyser and telephone. Suitable for two. Apply 52 Boone Road, corner North Szechuen Road. 40038 A. 2

GOOD ROOMS to let with board in a private family. 375 Avenue Joffre. 40024 A 2

FOR RENT, one large furnished room with American family for one or two bachelors without board, opposite race course. Apply to Box No. 144, THE CHINA PRESS. 40021 J 31

TO LET, immediately, three-roomed flat with kitchen and bathroom in Western district. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.
40014 A 6

TO LET, furnished room with private bath and breakfast in Wayside district. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
40009 J 31

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM with private badroom. Apply 20A North Szechuen Road. 40018

TO LET, in central district, furnished and unfurnished rooms and double rooms with verandahs, with board and without. Thorne Road, No. 67. (Beyond fire house on Range Road. Tram No. 6.)
39943 A. 3

TO LET, with private American family, single and double rooms, verandah, private bath, geyser, telephone, good table $75 to $100 per month. 312 Avenue Joffre.
40034 A 2

TO LET, in Wayside district, furnished room, with or without board, Private British family. Homelike. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.
40036 J 31

TO LET, one attic unfurnished flat of four rooms, one furnished front room, with or without board. also two unfurnished rooms. Apply 15 Markham Road.
39982 A. 5

TO LET, one furnished room with verandah, bathroom, with or without board, moderate terms. Apply 6A Hongkong Road, flat C, from 4 to 7.
39978 A. 2

COOL FURNISHED ROOM, with verandah and private bath. Full board, use of phone. 28 Carter Road.
39985 A. 3

FRENCH CONCESSION, well-furnished airy double bedroom (facing south), with private modern bathroom attached, terms full board, for two persons, $240 per month. Also one single bedroom with modern bathroom $130. Tennis and telephone. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.
39961 J. 31

TO LET, from 1st August, two furnished rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and verandah. Can be seen any time. Apply 6 Wayside Road.
39998 J. 31

TO LET, comfortably furnished rooms with full board and all modern convenience, 16 Weihaiwei Road.
39889 J. 31

TO LET, in French town, well-furnished room with private bathroom, with or without full board in private family. Apply to Box No. 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
39881 J. 31

TO LET, five rooms furnished, with kitchen, electricity, gas. All accommodations. Rent $100 per month. 10 Dent Road.
39870 J. 31

OFFICES TO LET

TWO LARGE OFFICES, centrally situated, immediate possession. Reply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS. 39966 A. 4

TO LET, from 1st August, 1921. Rooms on first floor of No. 11 Ezra Road, suitable for offices. Apply to second floor.
39862 J. 31

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE, completely screened, in Medhurst Terrace for rent from August 13th to September 9th. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.
40041 J 31

TO LET, on or about 1st November, 6-roomed house, in the French Concession, with modern improvements, 3 tiled bathrooms, tiled kitchen and pantry, garden. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.
39963 J. 31

TO LET, November/December, semi-detached residence in the French Concession, 5 large bedrooms, 4 modern bathrooms with gas and electricity, tennis lawn, etc. Rental Tls. 175 per month. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.
39963 J. 31

FOR RENT, 4 roomed furnished house from August 1st to October 15th. Rent Tls. 85. Phone West 1740. 40004 J. 31

WANTED, to exchange, house of 8 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen and servants quarters, modern plumbing (rent 100 Taels per month), for house of 5 or 6 rooms, reasonable rent; about October 1st. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.
39956 J. 30

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a small house or flat in Western district or French concession. Please reply to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., 5 Siking Road.
39984 A. 2

WANTED, furnished house by American couple. Must be best location, modern plumbing, garden, garage. Willing to pay good rental. Premium for immediate occupancy. Apply Stephenson, Astor House.
39987 A. 3

WANTED, by an American couple, by first August, a furnished house in the French concession or Western district. Reply Biggar, Asia Banking Corporation.
39988 A. 5

WANTED, immediately, a four to five roomed house with bathrooms, servant quarters, etc. Wayside district preferred. Reply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.
39938 A. 3

APARTMENTS

NICELY furnished front room with enclosed verandah, private bath, modern conveniences. Full board. Suitable for married couple. Vacant August 1st. American family. Apply to Box 1274, THE CHINA PRESS.
39696 J.31

TO LET, two furnished rooms, without board, gentlemen only, near Bund. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.
39962 J. 31

TO LET, well-furnished rooms with excellent board in a private family, there is telephone. 10G Haining Road.
39947 A. 10

FREDERICKS PRIVATE HOTEL, 100 West Jukong Road, entrance from North Szechuen Road, one or two large cool rooms with modern bathroom attached, vacant, for immediate occupation. Suitable for married couple, with or without children. 39937 A. 2

TO LET, nice well-furnished large and small rooms, with garden, verandah, bath, garage and excellent board. Apply 300 Avenue Joffre. 39905 J. 31

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED young man (24), capable all-round office assistant and stenographer, desires immediate engagement. Has had 8 years experience in large engineering and import-export houses. Salary moderate. References. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.
40029 A 2

YOUNG English lady desires position, shop assistant preferred. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS. 40023 A 3

CHINESE college graduate, speaks German and English wants work as interpreter. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.
40005 A 6

LADY of good standing, well-educated speaking three languages, used to nursing children, wishes position as governess in a motherless home. Shanghai or North China. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.
40015 J 31

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
39302

CHINESE, age 25, seven years experience in insurance office, seeks position. Please apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.
39986 J. 31

ACCURATE LADY TYPIST, with knowledge of coding, filing and stenography, seeks position, either whole or part time. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS. 39989 J. 31

PORTUGUESE BOY, age 20, seeks position as telephone operator in the garage. Able to write and speak English. Speaks and understands Chinese well, will accept moderate salary. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.
39933 A. 3

EUROPEAN, seeks employment, along any line, willing to work. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS. 39964 J. 31

Junior Clerk (Eurasian) seeks position. Knows shorthand, typing, filing, general office work. Speaks Chinese very fluently. Salary moderate to commence. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.
39897 J. 31

GODOWNS, TO LET

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
39301

PROFESSIONAL

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT and engineer, recently arrived in Shanghai, makes plans for all kinds of buildings. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.
40020 A 6

CHINESE young teacher, good English, teach Peking dialect in new method one month only. Please apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS. 40022 J 31

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, to rent, one large furnished room with bathroom attached, can occupy from 1st of August. For terms, please apply No. 7 Albury Lane, between 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
39999 A. 2

WANTED, apartment or flat, without board, preferably in Quinsan district. Please reply, stating location, terms, furnished or unfurnished, to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS. 39980 A. 2

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
vacant 6th August. One large room with bathroom. Full board.
Board and Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

FRONT ROOM to let, with bathroom and verandah (full board). Apply 14 Quinsan Garden.

TO LET, one large room with bathroom, also two small rooms, with full board, in Western district. Apply to Box 1002, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road.
One large front room facing garden. Hot and cold water bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
39927

TO LET, Wayside district, two well-furnished double bedrooms, private bath and geyser, verandah with southern aspect, use of drawing room and telephone. Suitable for two bachelors each room. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.
40016 A 6

TO LET, in French concession from September 15th to April 1st in private family, 4 rooms, one bathroom, kitchen and servants quarters, two rooms furnished as bedrooms, other two rooms without furniture. All modern conveniences. Price $215 per month, taxes included. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS. 40040 A 2

TO LET, well-furnished room, without board. Apply 78 Range Road. 39976 J. 31

TO LET, well-furnished room, with private bathroom. Apply 3 Young-Allen-terrace. 39976 J. 31

TO LET, to a small foreign family ground floor of a Chinese hong, now in occupation by a foreign family. Very quiet place in the French concession. Co-operation is the object, no profiteering. Apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.
39958 J. 31

TO LET, apartment from the 2nd of August until the 3rd of September. One double room, verandah, and private bath, telephone, etc., for married couple or two gentlemen, full board. Apply 5 Rue Chapsal. 39948 J. 31

NICE FURNISHED ROOM to let, without board. 58 Range Road.
39959 A. 2

TO LET, at present, two well-furnished attic rooms, with board. Apply 17 Quinsan Gardens.
39960 J. 31

TO LET, high grade furnished apartments with board, in new first-class establishment with every modern convenience. Private bathroom attached to every room, with up-to-date Sanitary fixtures. Southern exposure. Cartering only to the elite. Only a few more rooms available. Reservations to be made in advance, opening date on or about 10th August. Applications will be treated in rotation. Splendid opportunity for those in search of a good comfortable home with unsurpassed cuisine at moderate cost. Comparable if not superior to any of the local hotels. Personal service and comfort of guests our premier consideration. Motor-cars available at any hour. Apply in first instance to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.
39895 J. 31

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATION, for couple in luxuriously appointed private residence. Large room, well furnished, connecting with private tiled bathroom and verandah. All large, airy and screened. Overlooking grounds. Modern. Flush closets, fans, geyser, hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, electric. Ideal location, convenient, cool, comfortable. Excellent service, select table. Well cooked food in abundance. Refined. Private. References essential. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS. 39939 J. 31

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT & BELYEA. Have only a few more Stock Motor boats on hand, Owing to having bought these boats at a very favorable exchange we are offering them at 50 percent less than they can be duplicated for. Now is your opportunity. Prices to suit you. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Tel. North 295.
39517

WANTED, Kodak Camera No. 4, panoramic. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.
40013 J 31

WANTED, young pointer or setter dog, about 12 months, or might consider trained dog not over 2 years. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.
40013 J 31

FOR SALE, one 22 cyl. Remington Repeating Rifle in first-class condition, fires 22 shots, long, or long rifle cartridges. Owner leaving Shanghai and will sell for Tls. 30 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS. 40007 J 31

FOR SALE, Formalin. One cask containing 433 lbs. What offers? Reply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS. 40010 A 3

SCRIPPS BOOTH 2/3 seater motor car, very good condition, for sale. Apply to 14 Honan Road. 40027 A 2

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, Governess cart and small pony with complete harness. Price Tls. 175. Phone W. 1445. 40035 J. 31

FOR SALE, three seater Scripps-Booth car, excellent condition, owner driven, approx. 22 miles per gallon of petrol, price Tls. 1,200 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.
40008

WANTED, to buy a used small car, roadster preferred. Anyone wishing to sell, reply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.
40019 A 2

FOR SALE, Barbed Wire. An excellent opportunity to obtain very serviceable material for fencing, etc., at a low cost. Apply L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
39232

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.
39303

FOR SALE, double bedroom suite of fourteen pieces, used only six months. Owner going home. Also painted wicker furniture, six pieces, quite new. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.
39907 J.

FOR SALE, white zinc paint. White lead paint. Dry red lead powder. Boiled linseed oil. English putty, all British cargo, also galvanized iron piping, American cargo. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.
39915

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth motor car, 2 to 3 seater, all tyres new and sound, spare wheel. First-class condition. Owner driven. Painted. Horse Bazaar. Best offer over Tls. 1,000. Owner buying 5 seater. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS. 39990 A. 2

FOR SALE, Violin, fine toned, old Stradivarius model, price reasonable. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.
39991 A. 2

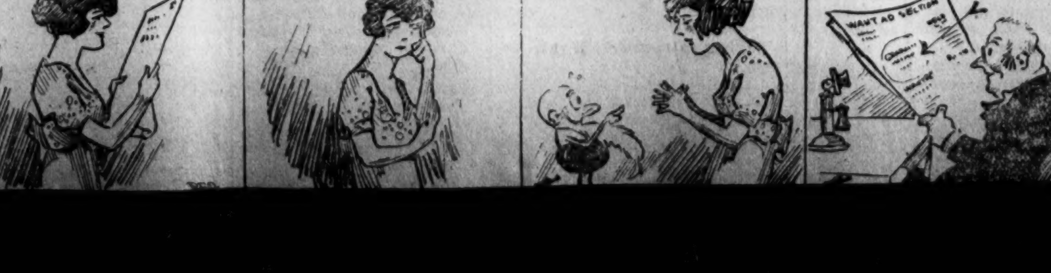
FOR SALE, three lots of land, area 6½ mow, Brenan Road, Western district. Tls 2,100 per mow. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.
39916 A. 2

WANTED, to exchange or sell: Hoe double-feed newspaper press suitable for Chinese newspaper. Capacity 3,000 per hour. Would sell or exchange for a smaller cylinder machine. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.
39893 J. 31

A hot weather bargain! Six-inch (110 volts) electric fans for $12. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS. 39853 J. 30

PAST AND PRESENT No. 2 smoking mixture, a sweet fragrant and cool smoking tobacco, price $3:50 per lb. (in ¼ lb. airtight tins), cash with order. Probst. Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.

How the Little Old WISE Man Found Her a POSITION!


WELL, HERE'S MY DIPLOMA! NOW I CAN STEP OUT INTO BUSINESS—AND HOLD DOWN A GOOD POSITION!
BUT WHERE IN THE WORLD SHALL I LOOK? HOW SHALL I GO ABOUT IT?
LITTLE SISTER! PLACE A SMALL AD IN THE SITUATIONS WANTED COLUMN OF THE PAPER! — YOU'LL SOON LAND A POSITION!
AH HERE'S A GOOD ONE! — GRADUATE WANTS A POSITION! AD READS ALRIGHT! I'LL WRITE TO HER AT ONCE!
WANT AD SECTION

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

Head Office:
28 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C. I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
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Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
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Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Madras
Manila
Medan
Peking
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Taiping
New York
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

R. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1|6|20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies
Saigon
Haiphong
Peking
Hongkong
Singapore
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Hoihoi
Hankow
Canton
Pondichery
Shanghai
Djibouti
Battambang
Tourane
Tientsin
Mengtze
Bangkok
Noumea

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital .... Yen 10,000,000

Head office .... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

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Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£2,500,000
Silver	$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Chairman
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
A. O. Lang, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E .V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
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H. P. White, Esq.
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Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
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Singapore
Sourabaya
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Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yokohama

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G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
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Chefoo
Dairen
Hailar
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Manchouli
Kashgar
Newchwang
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Urumtchi
Vladivostock
Yokohama
Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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Count L. Jezierski,
General Manager.
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital	Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves	Frs. 15,978.00

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantan, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester, 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York, 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

L. STRAUTMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Canton
Batavia
New York
London
Honolulu
Sourabaya
Bangkok
Bombay
Manila
Singapore
Rangoon
Canada, etc
S. Francisco
Colombo
Samarang
Calcutta
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$500,000.00

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

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Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. Tung, Acting Sub-Manager.

淮海實業銀行

Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organised by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW
Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Manager's Office Cen. 5803
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits G.$14,000,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 26 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches

China
Canton
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Dominican Republic
Barahona
Puerto Plata
San Francisco de Macoris
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanchez
Santiago
Santo Domingo
India
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon
Japan
Kobe
Yokohama
Java
Batavia
Sourabaya
Panama
Colon
Panama
Philippine Island
Cebu
Manila
Spain
Madrid
Barcelona
Straits Settlements
Singapore

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina
Buenos Aires
Rosario
Belgium
Antwerp
Brussels
Brazil
Bahia
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Sao Paulo
Chile
Santiago
Valparaiso
Colombia
Barrenquilla
Bogota
Medellir
Cuba
Havana and 22 branches
England
London
Italy
Genoa
Peru
Lima
Porto Rico
Ponce
San Juan
South Africa
Cape Town
Uruguay
Montevideo
Venezuela
Caracas

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,393.62

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking
Tientsin
Chanchun
Antung
Dalny
Moukden
Newchwang
Harbin
Kirin
Tsinan
Chefoo
Tsingtao
Taiyuan
Kaifeng
Wuhu
Anking
Hangchow
Ningpo
Nanking
Chinkiang
Hsuchow
Soochow
Wusieh
Yangchow
Shanghai
Hankow
Ichang
Changsha
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Foochow
Amoy
Canton
Hongkong
Swatow
Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang.
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Kincheng Banking Corporation

金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$4,500,000
Surplus	$ 360,000

Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai

Tel. Nos:
General Office: C. 3806
Managers' Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 3440.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds:	Guilders 17,353,234 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve:	Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches
Ban Ajermasin
Bandoeng
Bombay
Calcutta
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kobe
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Pekalongan
Palembang
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RUE CHENG,
Acting Manager

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 133,316.00
Undivided Profits	$ 71,030.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Manager's Office
C. 2147, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches: Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit. SHANGHAI, No 16 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.

G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ABC

OUR correspondent and stockholding bank in San Francisco has a history which goes back to the pioneer days of California. It is the successor of two old English banks, the Anglo-California and the London, Paris and American Bank, both pioneers in the exchange banking field. The Anglo and London Paris National Bank, successor to the two older banks, took a leading position on the West Coast and now enjoys the distinction of being the largest national bank in point of deposits in any city west of Chicago and St. Louis.

This is one of the great American banks which are stockholders in the Asia Banking Corporation.

CAPITAL G$4,000,000
SURPLUS G$2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

美國友華銀行

an American Institution

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW—HONGKONG—CANTON
CHANGSHA—SINGAPORE—MANILA—SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1919
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries
Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hangchow
Pengpu
Changchun
Antung
Kiukiang
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hsuchow
Ningpo
Shaoshing
Canton
Hongkong
Changteh
Chengchow
Tsinkiangpu
Ichang
Changsha
Shasi
Wuhu
London
New York
San Francisco
Boston
Tokio
Osaka
Kobe
Yokohama
Chicago
Philadelphia
Seattle
Baltimore
Cleveland
Detroit
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Montreal
St. Louis
Cincinnati

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$621,000
HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO
TOKYO
PARIS
SEATTLE
YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada
Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.

CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS
Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve	$280,000.00

Every description of modern banking and trust business transacted—Personal, National and International.

Branches and Agencies:
Throughout China's principal cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London
Paris
Marseilles
Amsterdam
Berlin
New York
Chicago
Seattle
San Francisco
Singapore
Yokohama
Tokyo
Osaka
Manila

Cable Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN
General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. T
Subscribed Capital	5,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500

Advances made on app securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current counts at 2 per cent per annum o daily balance. On Fixed deposits:-
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annu
On deposits in Dollars accordin to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manage

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Established by American an Chinese Capitalists under Speci Charter of the Government China April 12th, 1919.

Authorised Capital	G.$10,000,00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches:
Hankow, Harbin, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang, Tientsin, Tsinan.

Correspondents throughout th world including the interior o China.

The Bank receives deposits grants loans; issues drafts an makes telegraphic transfers; buy and sells foreign exchange; issue commercial and circular letters o credit; collects bills, checks an other documents; and does othe general banking business.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11A Nanking Road.

Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 584 and 5843.

E. KANN, Manager.
LOUIS SHEN, Assistant Manager
SOOYII K. SHEN, Assistant Manager.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies a principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Shitamer, Rev. Father Peratti, Rev. Father Venitte, Messrs. Rayners, Hale.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Nanking: Miss Fitkin, Mr. J. P. Bourne.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Capt. Watson, Mr. Cometford.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Chohei Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Tuesday, August 2, 1921

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. and O. s.s. Kalyan will leave the Customs jetty at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday, August 6, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the L. V. Lang s.s. Yungshin will leave the Customs Petty at 2 p.m.

Saturday, August 13, 1921

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and hand baggage only on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 9a.m.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700 B.
Charterd	£71¼
Russo-Asiatic ..	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$405
North China	Tls. 144
Union of Canton .	Tls. 289
Yangtsze	$24½ B.
Far Eastern Ins..	Tls. 22 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$120 B.
Hongkong Fire ..	H.$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def...	H.$280 B.
Indo-China Pref...	H.$88 B.
"Shell"	110/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40
S'hai Tug Pref. ..	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 33
Oriental Cons. ..	17/-
Raub	H. $1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$194 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 123 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¼ S.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 4.30 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf .	Tls. 142¼ B.
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$95 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Land ..	Tls. 77 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel, Ltd..	Tls. 67½ B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 23 B.
E-wo .pref.)	Tls. 95 B.
Laou-kung-mow .	Tls. 34
Oriental	Tls. 17.85
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 157
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 187
Green Island	Tls. 17½ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 10¾
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall & Holtz ...	$9½ S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ..	$85 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	H.$7.80 B.
Weeks	$14
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 3
Amherst	Tls. 0.15
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5¼ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.20 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.20 B.
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 1
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 1¼
Dominion	Tls. 1½
Gula Kalumpong.	Tls. 4.85
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6
Kamunting	Tls. 1½
Kapala	Tls. 0.10
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.55
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 7
Padang	Tls. 5
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 5
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 45 cents
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.40 B.
Senawang	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.32½
Shanghai Malay .	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 6
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 50 cents
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5
Sua Manggis ...	Tls. 2
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50
Taiping	Tls. 80 cents
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 7.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 2.65
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 225
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
Shanghai Trams .	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar ...	Tls. 40
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone .	Tls. 100 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. Central 398.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

July 30, 1921

Spot bar silver was down 5/8d. and forward down 1/4d. in London yesterday. The New York price of silver was down 1⅛.

The London-New York cross rate is down to 356⅛.

The official Sterling and Gold Dollar rates here remained unchanged.

Business was done at 3/9½ for cash and 3/9 for August in Sterling and at 67½ for cash and 67¼ for August in Gold Dollars.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

@ 3/8=Tls. 5.45

@ exch. 72.45=Mex. $7.53

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate

@ 69¼=Tls. 144.40

@ 72.46=Mex. $199.31

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.175

Shanghai Gold Bars; 978 touch Tls. 349

Bar Silver 998 touch .... Tls. —

Copper Cash .... per tael 2,085

Native Interest .... Tls. 28

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 3/8⅞

Bank Rate of Discount .. 5½%

Ex., Paris on London Fr. 46.65

Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$356⅛

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/8
London	Demand	3/8¼
India	T.T.	284
Paris	T.T.	850
Paris	Demand	853
New York	T.T.	65½
New York	Demand	65⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	74
Japan	T.T.	73⅜
Batavia	T.T.	216½
Singapore	T.T.	63½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand	3/9⅜
London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3/11
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/-¼
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/-⅜
Paris	4 m-s.	950
New York ..	o/d. Docy.	68⅛
New York	4 m-s.	73¼

Tourists' Exchange
@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 3/9¾= Sh. Tls. 52.46

G.$50 @ exch. 68½= Sh. Tls. 72.99

Fr. 250 @ exch. 900= Sh. Tls. 27.78

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.38 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

International Banking Corporation Closing Counter Rates

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

Banks demand selling rate on America 67

Banks demand buying rate on America 68¾

Banks demand selling rate on London 3/9

Banks demand buying rate on London 3/10

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today Banks Buying Rate For Roubles:

Roubles 110,000 .... =Tls. 100

" 100 ....=Mex. $0.12

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 5,000 ...... =Tls. 100

" 100 .... =Mex. $2.78

Lira Exchange

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

Latest Bank Selling Rates:

It. Lire 15.50=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 85.00=1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 23.85=1 U.S. Dollar

It. Lire 181.50=100 Fr. Francs

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls.	5.16	@ 3/5¾	£1
"	1	@ 813	Fr. 9.06
"	1.39	@ 64¾	Gold $1
"	1	@ 73½	Yen 1.51
"	1	@ 270½	Rus. 3.01
"	1	@ 13.20	

The Small Investors' Co.

8A Peking Road

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

BUSINESS REPORTED

Anglo-Javas Tls. 5.00

Chemors Tls. 0.40

Langkats Tls. 10.75

Telephones Tls. 101.00

Culty dairy Tls. 11.25

Shanghai Lands Tls. 78.00 XD

£100 Chinese Re-organization Tls. 390.00 nett

£100 S.M.C. Gold Loan £100

F. M. C. 1921 Tls. 100.00

Waterworks 1921 8% Debs. Tls. 100.00

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

OFFICIAL

Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 22.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 78.00

S. & H. Wharves Tls. 143.00

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

Industrial Development Bank of China

$51.10 August

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Ltd.

$38.70 August

Shanghai Flour Ex.

$76.80 August

Chartered S. & P. Ex.

$142.00 August

Tungchow Cotton.

Tls. 28.60 August

" 28.60 Sept.

" 28.30 October

" 28.05 November

" 28.05 December

Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork.

Tls. 156.60 August

" 155.60 October

" 154.80 November

" 153.40 December

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending July 29:

Business continues dull on the local share market and during the past week the arranging of accounts for July Settlement, last Thursday, has occupied the minds of the majority of the sharebrokers and principals interested. Rates generally continue unchanged with a tendency to weaken for cash business.

Silk

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their silk report dated July 29.

Our last Report was dated July 22.

White Silk.—The market continues devoid of interest.

Tsatlee New Style.—Common Tls. 900.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Have ruled quiet. Best grades reaching Tls. 580 av.

Yellow Silk.—There has been a certain amount of business, principally at the close of last week.

Mienchews Tls. 500, Kopuns Tls. 485, Sychong Tls. 380.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 30, 1921

OFFICIAL

Ewo Mills Tls. 23.25

DIRECT

Telephones Tls. 101.00

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor of Hongkong write as follows in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, July 22:

We have again had rather a quiet market, but a fair amount of business has been done in most local stocks.

Banks and Unions have been more or less neglected owing to the uncertainty of exchange.

The Shanghai market eased off a little during the week but closed firm with buyers prevailing.

Hongkong Banks.—Have sellers at $710 New shares are nominal at $410.

Cantons:—Are nominal at $405.

Unions.—A few small lots have changed hands at $237½, but less would probably be accepted for a line.

Hongkong Fires.—Have changed hands at $320.

Hongkong Docks.—Have been very quiet with few transactions coming to business at $203½ at the close.

Deferred Indos:—Are very firm with buyers at $285 London Register and $280 Hongkong Register.

China Sugars.—Continue to decline and close nominal at $187.

Cements.—Have been up and down and after sales at $17½ close with sellers at $17.40.

Hongkong Lands.—Improved a little during the week, and after having been done at $204 close with buyers at $203½.

Shanghai Docks.—Have been fairly steady at the decline and close at Tls. 137½ each and Tls. 14½ September.

Hongkong Electrics.—Have come to business at $23½ and more could be placed at this price.

Humphreys.—After being the medium of considerable business close nominal at $10½.

Shell Transports.—Are quiet at 110.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer, Mrs. M. A. Jissall, Mrs. G. L. Sheeks, Mr. H. P. Wadman, Mr. and Mrs. Bates.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Kiukiang: Messrs. Kelly, C. W. Glass, for Hankow: Mr. E. G. Phillips.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Grebentsky, Messrs. J. Ring, E. Schilling.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Tsingtao: Mrs. M. L. Low, Miss D. Ho, Dr. and Mrs. Morris and 4 children, Misses K. Shekury, Balanshin, M. Cortwright, P. Ubens, Mrs. Anderson, Mstr. Balankshin, Mrs. M. Balankshin and 2 children, Mr. N. F. Allenan.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Dr. Billinghurst, Misses Dowding, Hastings, Newbery, Baker, G. Baker, Mrs. Newbery and child, Mrs. J. E. C. Smith, Messrs. A. H. Clements W. J. Hayim, E. Hayim Kadoorie, Fairburn; for Chefoo: Misses Ratcliff, Kabelitz, Bushy, Messrs. F. G. Helsbey, B. Lawrie Smith, Woodside, Douglas; for Tientsin: Dr. S. L. Lasell, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Neill, Mrs. H. McGowan, Messrs. C. C. Todd, L. McGowan.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung for Kiangyin: Mr. Kregery; for Hankow: Mr. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rose, Dr. Noelting, Mrs. J. V. C. Davis and 2 children, Mstr. V. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wang and 2 children, Cap. Fenzi, Mrs. Perelstras, Mrs. Jamal, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shaffenberg, Messrs. Drake, Walldin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru for London: Messrs. A. Soreansen, H. J. Unkel, R. Bangnersky, P. C. Gibbons, M. Sokolowski; for Singapore: Mr. S. N. London

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121-130. 10 " (") Oriental Cotton for Taels 180 nett.
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131-140. 20 Shares (each) Anglo-Javas for Taels 112 nett.
141-150. 50 " (") Anglo-Dutch for Taels 102 nett.
151-160. 50 " (") Ziangbes for Taels 180 nett.
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"READ IN BED? BAD FOR EYES"

But English Oculist's Warning Is Answered By Example Of Eminent Historian

London, June 8.—The habit of reading in bed, which is so common, was denounced by a famous eye specialist in a lecture before the Institute of Hygiene.

Macaulay, the great historian, essayist and politician, was a victim of that habit. When he was traveling the Northern Circuit as a newly fledged barrister, an old King's Counsel staying in the same hotel with him at Leeds noticed that Macaulay carefully picked out the longest candle as the members of the mess were retiring for the night.

"He remonstrated with him," writes Sir George Trevelyan, "on the danger of reading in bed, upon which Macaulay rejoined with immense rapidity of utterance: 'I always read in bed at home; and if I am not afraid of committing parricide and matricide and fratricide I can hardly be expected to pay any special regard to the lives of the bagmen of Leeds.' And so saying, he left his hearers staring at one another and marched off to his room.

Macaulay (like Shelley, with whom he had little else in common) was in the habit of reading as he walked the London streets. According to his biographer "he could neither swim nor row nor drive nor skate nor shoot." He seldom crossed a saddle and never willingly.

The only exercise in which he can be said to have excelled was that of threading crowded streets with his eyes fixed upon a book. He might be seen in such thoroughfares as Oxford Street and Cheapside "walking as fast as other people walked and reading a great deal faster than anybody else could read."

◆

Ancient Angel Inn Becomes Modern Cafe

London, June 18.—Another London landmark, the Angel Inn at Islington, is disappearing to reappear as the Lyons Cafe. For 25 years the Angel has been a noted inn and center for banquets of various kinds. Pepys mentions it frequently as a seventeenth century rural resort, but now it is in the middle of a densely populous and somewhat decayed neighborhood. Lyons, it is understood, paid nearly half a million dollars for the Angel, a third for its drinking license, which it is now impossible to obtain otherwise than by purchase in London, as the authorities refuse all new licenses.

PIONEER PORTIA FOR ENGLAND

Miss Olive Catherine Clapham Passes Final Examination For Admission To Bar

London, June 8.—The first woman student to pass the final bar examination is Miss Olive Catherine Clapham of the Middle Temple, whose name is on the list announced by the Council of Legal Education at the Trinity Examination. Seventeen other women students passed in certain branches.

"Antonio" writes to the Times:

"Now that a woman has passed the Bar Final Examination, and at the discretion of the Benchers of her Inn of Court may be called to the bar, the question arises what uniform women should wear as advocates. They have rightly been given the privilege of earning a living, equally with men, in the legal profession, but sex equality has not so far been deemed to imply complete identity of raiment. It would remind one too much of the bal costume were female barristers to enter court in a man's robes and horsehair wig. The traditional stage costume of Portia suggests a solution of the difficutly."

Gen. W. T. F. Horwood, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police says in his report for 1920, late made public:

"Excellent work has been done by the women patrols attached to the force, and experience has amply demonstrated that there is a considerable sphere of usefulness for their activities. Their duties have been zealously and carefully discharged, and they have proved themselves helpful in many directions, but especially in preventing girls and young persons from commencing or continuing lives of immorality.

"The women police have also been employed on duties in connection with the detection of indecency or criminal conduct by males, particularly in relation to children and young persons, when the chances of detection by a male officer would probably have been far less."

◆

AIR GAUGE ON VALVE STEM

To lessen the labor of testing the air pressure in an automobile tire a new gauge forms part of the valve stem and is covered with a heavy glass dust cap that is transparent.

Nearly every farmer in the agricultural districts along the Canadian national railways is aiding in the construction of good roads.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal between 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h: at heaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at heaps, 7½ h.

A.M.		P.M.	
Time	Range	Time	Range
8h. 30m.	4ft. 0in.	9h. 20m.	7ft. 0in.

Hight Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
7	20	7	55

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
1. 19 a.m.	3. 21 p.m.	5h. 16m.	6h. 56m.	4h. 31m.	7h. 41m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For July 29.69 in.
754.3 mm.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo Maru	June 24
Nanking	June 29
West Carmona	June 30
Korea Maru	July 4
China Arrow	July 6
Royal Arrow	July 7
Golden State	July 9
Shinyo Maru	July 19
Broad Arrow	July 26

FOR LOS ANGELES

West Islip	July 25

FOR VANCOUVER

Emp. of Russia	June 25
Emp. of Japan	July 16
Emp. of Asia	July 23
Can Highlander	July 30

FOR SEATTLE

Eldridge	June 24
Katori Maru	June 26
West Canon	July 13
Kashima Maru	July 16
Wheatland Montana	July 19
Horaisan Maru	July 27

FOR TACOMA

Alabama Maru	June 22
Arabia Maru	July 15
Arizona Maru	July 27

FOR PORTLAND

Pawlet	June 24
West Nivaria	June 28
Vinita	July 19
Coaxet	July 28

FOR MAZATLAN

New China	July 17

FOR NEW YORK

M. S. Dollar	June 24
Hague Maru	June 29
City of Norwich	July 3
Griqua	June 17

FOR LONDON

Shidzuoka Maru	June 21
Delta	June 21
Glengyle	July 1
Kaga Maru	July 4
Mentor	July 14
Lycaon	July 18
Glenavy	July 19

FOR LIVERPOOL

Eurymadas	July 5
Yangtsze	July 14
Tsuruga Maru	July 23
Agamemnon	July 26

FOR HAMBURG

Gleneagle	June 23
Eastern Admiral	June 23
Siam Maru	June 24
City of Brisbane	July 6
Argun Maru	July 14
Glenluce	July 16

FOR MARSEILLES

Meinam	July 5
Cap Arcona	July 20

FOR CALCUTTA

Torilla	June 26
Gregory Apcar	July 14

FOR BOMBAY

Dilwara	July 5

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"A VIRTUOUS VAMP"
A First National Attraction

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NICK WINTER
in
"THE ARGEVILLE MYSTERY"
A Detective Drama of Suspence

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Commencing Thursday, August 4th and on Friday 5th, Saturday 6th and Sunday 7th
CHARLES RAY
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"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"
A COMEDY DRAMA OF RUBES AND WISE GUYS
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Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The S.P. s.s. Hwahlee left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The S.P. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Su'wo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s..s Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai Wednesday afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai by way of Amoy on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.C.C. Co.'s s.s. Daitoku Maru No. 1 (chartered) left Tientsin on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s s. Yusang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Thursday.

The China Pacific s.s. West Kader will sail for Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen en route for Portland, Oregon on Wednesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Chorei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao Friday evening and will sail for same ports by way of Tientsin at 9 o'clock this morning. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 8 o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Friday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today.

The P. & O. s.s. Manela will sail for Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama at 8 o'clock this morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN PORTS

The B. I. s.s. Japan, from Calcutta on July 9, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy, outward bound from London, left Hongkong Thursday morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon. The Glenamoy will dock at the China Merchants' Lower wharf.

The S.E. Co.'s s.s. Japan from Gothenberg for Shanghai, left Antwerp on July 9.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Saturday, August 13 and tender with passengers and hand baggage only will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Chef Mecancien Mailhol, from Europe, is due to arrive in Shanghai this morning and will dock at S.M.R. Whangpoo wharf.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on June 24, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. & O. s.s. Khyber, from London on July 8, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Keemun, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at daylight Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Eastern Admiral, en route for Marseilles, arrived at Cebu from Iloilo on Friday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Adl. Line s.s. Edmore left Seattle for Yokohama on Thursday, July 21.

The Adl. Line s.s. Schodack, from New York, left Honolulu for Shanghai on Friday, July 22.

The China Pacific s.s. West Kader is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon on Monday morning.

The Adl. Line s.s. City of Spokane, from Seattle, arrived at Taku Bar from Kobe on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wheatland Montana, en route for Seattle, arrived at Manila from Hongkong on Thursday. . .

Vessels Due

Chungking, *Hankow*	July	31
C. M, Mailhol, *London*	July	31
Changon, *Hankow*	Aug.	7
Chenan, *Tsingtao*	Aug.	4
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	3
Chekiang, *Hankow*	Aug.	4
Daitoku Maru, *Tientsin*	July	31
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Aug.	6
Esang, *Hankow*	Aug.	5
Feiching, *Foochow*	July	31
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	July	31
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Aug.	1
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	July	31
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	July	31
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Aug.	1
Japan, *Calcutta*	Aug.	2
Kashmir, *London*	Aug.	4
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Aug.	2
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Aug.	6
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Aug.	2
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Aug.	8
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Aug.	5
Kitano Maru, *London*	Aug.	7
Kwanglee, *Hongkong*	July	31
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	1
Loongwo, *Hankow*	July	31
Luenho, *Hankow*	Aug.	3
Monteagle, *Vancouver*	Aug.	8
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Aug.	6
Nile, *Hongkong*	Aug.	2
Omi Maru, *Japan*	July	31
Poyang, *Hankow*	Aug.	3
Shengking, *Hankow*	Aug.	7
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Aug.	7
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Aug.	8
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	4
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Aug.	1
Suwa Maru, *Hongkong*	Aug.	6
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	Aug.	4
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	7
Tunchow, *Tientsin*	Aug.	3
Tungshing, *Tsingtao*	Aug.	1
West Kader, *Portland*	Aug.	1
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Aug.	8
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug.	1
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Aug.	5
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	7
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	2
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Aug.	4
Yusang, *Tientsin*	Aug.	4

Siccawei Weather Reports

29.—There are two anticyclones; one is central over Yezo: the other over the Pacific Ocean east of Luzon. Low pressures over China with a minimum area crossing Shantung. Southerly breezes all along the Eastern China coast. The China Sea typhoon is crossing the Tongking Gulf N.W. ward. Hot and sultry weather in our Valley. Rainy in the North; misty at Vladivostok.

30.—Hot weather with light S.S.W.ly breezes after sunrise. The pressure has been decreasing.

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AT THE APOLLO
Will Be Screened
"WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC"
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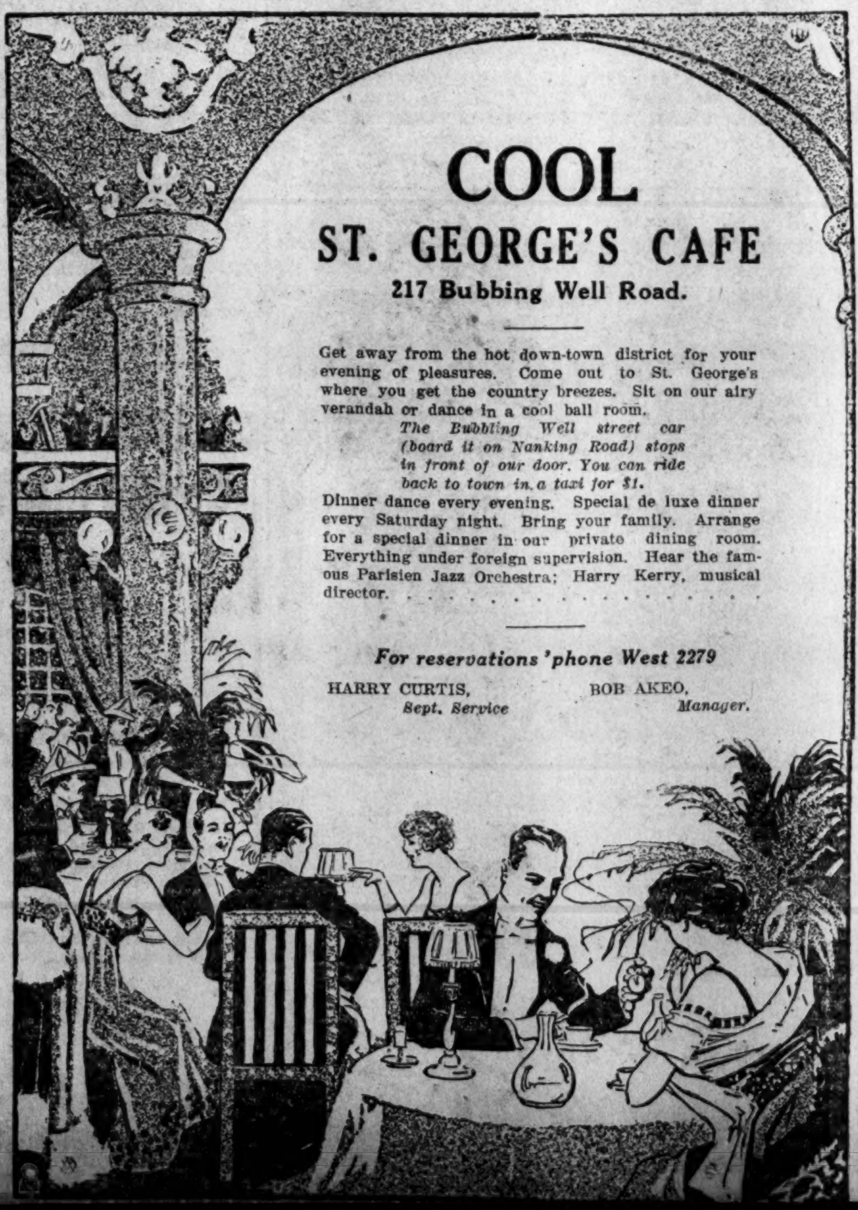

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TONIGHT ! TONIGHT !
THOS. H. INCE
presents
CHARLES RAY
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"THE LAW of the NORTH"
A PARAMOUNT STAR ATTRACTION
This is a Story of a Man who was a "Man."
A Woman Might Trifle with him
ONCE!
Matinee Today, July 31st
Showing
CHARLES RAY in "The LAW of the North."

The coolest place in Shanghai. An evening in the open air will make you fresh for tomorrow.
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TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
The most popular and charming star
NORMA TALMADGE
and the greatest idol of two continents
EUGENIE O'BRIEN
in
7 Parts "POPPY" 7 Parts
Adapted from CYNTHIA STOCKLEY'S famous novel.
ANOTHER NORMA TALMADGE HIT!
The story is intensely dramatic throughout, dealing with the life of a young and beautiful girl who graduates from drudgery to refinement.

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THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
Positively last two performances
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Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
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VICTORIA THEATRE
Tonight, One Night Only
SHOWING A PARAMOUNT STAR ATTRACTION
Adolph Zukor Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
"FEDORA"
A Gripping Drama from the pen of Victorien Sardou. Pauline Frederick's ability as an emotional actress is extended to its utmost in portraying the tragic character "FEDORA."
Drama in Five Reels
Matinee Today, July 31st
Showing
PAULINE FREDERICK in "FEDORA"
and
A New Serial Entitled "VANISHING TRAILS"

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NO BOLTS CAN SHUT OUT LOVE.
"With Neatness and Dispatch" is real wholesome amusement, a crook play without a crime, a drama without a villain.
EVERYBODY WILL ENJOY IT
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presenting
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NORMA TALMADGE
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in
"POPPY"
7 parts — A Good Drama — 7 parts
Adapted from CYNTHIA STOKLEY'S famous novel.
The story is intensely dramatic throughout, dealing with the life of a young and beautiful girl who graduates from drudgery to refinement
A production absolutely true to life and dramatically convincing
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"ALIMONY"
A 7 Part Sensational Divorce Drama

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung,** Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, July 31, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wosang,** 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, August 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,** General Mangers Telphone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain K. E. Tuebben will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund.** Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu,** Capt. Johannesen, will leave on Monday, Aug. 1, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Legge, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. Tiel. Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. C.'s S.S. **Loongwo,** 3,925 Tons, Captain Gibb. will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave on from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Tel Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain F. McGarity, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French** Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho,** 2,868 Tons, Captain Reid, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo,** 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Yusang,** 1844 Tons, Captain Chandler, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Lower Hongkew, Wharf on Friday, August 5, at noon. For Freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension for Freight Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Capt. F. D. Morthcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Tel . C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. **Kasang,** 1783 Tons, Capt. Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Saturday, August 6, at about midnight. For Freight apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Ltd.,** General Mangers, Telphone C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang,** Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. Telphone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S S **Kutwo,** 2664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.**

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hangchow,** Capt. A.R. McRachran, will leave on Sunday, July 31, at 9 a.m. For Frieight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow** Captain J. Pringle, will leave on Sunday, July 31, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain J. Oudney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 1, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen** Capt. H. Randby, will leave on Tuesday, August 2, at 3:30 p.m. **For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chenan,** Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

HONGKONG, AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung,** Captain R. Robertson, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Aug. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Franch Exchange to all Departments.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Department.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Pakhoi,** Captain R. Stephon, will leave on Tuesday, August 2, at 11 a.m. For, Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
June 25 —	Cruise	Ad. Zavoika	Rus.	
July 18 —		Ankong	Chi.	
July 29 —	New York	Bellflower	Am.	Adl. Line
July 28 —	Foochow	Chinhsing	Chi.	J. T. Co.
July 29 —	Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 18 —	Native Customs	Chenhua	Chi.	Kut Kee
June 29 —		Chinchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
July 26 —	New York, ports	Dryden	Am.	Ad.
July 28 —	San Francisco	E. Importer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 29 —	Japan	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 25 —	Hankow, etc.	[illegible]	Jap.	[illegible]
July 26 —	Japan	Fukuju Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 27 —	Native Customs	Haihung	Chi.	Kaiyosha
July 27 —	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 27 —	Hongkong	Hangchow	Br.	B & S.
July 27 —	Japan	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 24 —	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 24 —	Japan	Hosei Maru	Jap.	
June 13 —		Hwahting	Chi.	
Apr. 10 —		Hungkiang	Br.	C. S. F. den.
July 30 —	Japan	Hachiro Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 28 —	Hankow, etc.	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
July 29 —	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 30 —	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
July 29 —	Foochow	[illegible]	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 30 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br.	K. M. A.
July 30 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 28 —	Hankow, etc.	[illegible]		
July 29 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30 —	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 27 —	Japan	Kaiyan	Br.	M. M. & Co
July 25 —	Japan	Kirishima M.	Jap.	M. S. K.
July 16 —	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 24 —	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July 29 —	Cruise	Lunsing	Chi.	Customs
July 27 —	London, ports	Manela	Br.	M. M. & Co
July 27 —	Japan	Meiyo Maru	Jap.	
July 23 —	Chefoo	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 24 —	Portland, ports	Montague	Am.	A. Line
June 18 —	Hankow, etc.	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
June 19 —		Miesur		
June 23 —	Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B & S.
July 23 —	Japan	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June		Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 24 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Nor.	Gr. N. T.
July 23 —	* * * * * *	S. Thompson	Am.	
July 26 —	Tientsin	Shanhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
July 27 —	Chinwangtao	Shunchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co
July 28 —	Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 30 —	Hongkong	Sungshan Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 29 —	Hankow, etc.	[illegible] Maru	Jap.	N K K
July 29 —	Hongkong	Szechuen	Br.	B & S
July 29 —	Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 30 —	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N Y K.
July 30 —	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 29 —	Japan	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N Y K
July 29 —	Vladivostok	Teh	Chi.	L. V. Lang
July 29 —	Tientsin	Tungan	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
July 29 —	Japan	Toyora Maru	Jap.	N Y K
July 28 —	Hankow, etc.	[illegible]	Am.	C.I.&E.L.Co
July 30 —	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 26 —	Manila	Vigan	Am.	C.I.&E.L. Co
July 30 —	San Francisco	West Ivis	Am.	S & Dix
July 29 —	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br.	B & S
July 29 —	Hankow, etc.	[illegible]	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 29 —	Tsingtao	Yokishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 29 —	Japan	Yeizan Maru	Jap.	M B K
July 29 —	Japan	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 14 —		Yeizan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chinkiang,** Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE.** Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yunnan,** Captain Martin, will leave on Tuesday, August 2, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow.** Capt. G. Byers, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, August 6, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD, AND SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

VLADIVOSTOK Via NAGASAKI:—The Mail Steamer **'YUNGSHIN'** Captain Pooiga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Saturday, August 6. The tender conveying Mail and Passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Saturday, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L.V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund, (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow** Captain **Harris,** will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or **Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French** Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien.** Capt. C. A. Christiansen, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 9, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** Agents. French Bund. Tel. C No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

For Japan Ports

NAGASAKI Direct.—The Mail s.s. 'Yungshin' Capt. Pooiga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Saturday, August 6. The tender conveying Mail and Passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Saturday, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Tel Nos. Central 4702 and 3059.

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S.S. "WOOSUNG" .... sails August 3rd, midnight.

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FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.
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S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ...... sails August 6th, at 10 a.m.

FOR ANTUNG.
S.S. "PAKHOI" .... sails August 2nd at 11 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" .... sails August 2nd, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "SUNNING" .... sails August 4th, at daylight.
S.S. "CHENAN" .... sails August 6th, at daylight.

FOR NINGPO
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ...... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Monteagle	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	Sept. 16
Empress of Asia	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
Empress or Japan	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 31
Monteagle	Oct. 30	Nov. 5	Nov. 10
Empress of Asia	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 28

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Emp. of Russia Aug. 6
Emp. of Asia .Sept. 8
Emp. of Russia Oct. 1
Emp. of Asia.. Oct. 29

TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Monteagle .. Aug. 8
Emp. of Japan..Aug. 31
Monteagle .... Oct. 17
Emp. of Japan.. Nov. 7

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S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE .... AUG. 6th

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S.S. "PERSIA" .... beginning of October

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"Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice."

For particulars regarding freight and passages apply to:—

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sasoon Building
(No. 28 Kiangse Road)
Telephone Central No. 6095

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
(Subject to Change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN AND HONOLULU

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "NILE"	Aug. 8	Aug. 30
S.S. "CHINA"	Aug 12	Sept 3
S.S. "NANKING"	Sept. 22	Oct. 14

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 26
S.S. "NILE"	Sept. 29
S.S. "CHINA"	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading issued to United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

Special arrangements for through shipments to Havana, Cuba.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.
Telegraphic Address, "CHIMAIL."
Telephones:
General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6213

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port said:—

	Tons		
*KLEIST	18,000	Capt. S. Natsuyama,	Aug. 10
MISHIMA MARU	15,980	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Aug. 15

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:—

TOTTORI MARU	15,200	Capt. S. Ito,	Aug. 16

For Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow via ports:—

LISBON MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Enya,	Sept. 20
LYONS MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Fujimura,	Aug. 13

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 7
FUSHIMA MARU	21,020	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Aug. 28

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK Via Panama

Calling Taku and Japan Ports

LYONS MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Fujimura,	Aug. 13

FOR SOUTH AMERICA LINE (Sailing from Kobe).

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shibaya,	Sept. 7

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Takechi,	Aug. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Fujimura,	Aug. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kishira,	Aug. 12

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Yoshimatsu,	Aug. 3
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Aug. 6
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kusakari,	Aug. 10
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Aug. 13

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

KITANO MARU	15,980	Capt. M. Nakamura,	Aug. 8

FOR HONGKONG.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 7
KATORI MARU	19,100	Capt. T. Kusano,	Aug. 30

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 10

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).

For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Aug. 16
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S, Saito,	Sept. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Oct. 18

The Company also runs numorous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

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COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.
SUDDEN & CHRISTENSON
ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP LINE (Around the World Service)

AND

Sailing From Shanghai

	about
S.S. "WEST KADER"	Aug. 3, 1921
S.S. "WEST KEATS"	Aug. 18, 1921
S.S. "WEST NIVARIA"	To follow
S.S. "VINITA"	To follow

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dairen and Japan Ports

Through Bills of Lading to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston in connection with Fast Inter-Coastal Liners.

Through Railway Bills of Lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

C. L. SEITZ, *General Agent.*
Telephone C. 463. No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai (4th floor)

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HIMALAYA MARU	10,000	Ezse	Aug. 7	Aug. 9

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and Dairen, via Japan Ports.

*HAVRE MARU	10,000	Shimasaki,	Aug. 18,	Aug. 20

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Taconia, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.

*MANILA MARU	20,000	Somekawa,	Aug. 6	Aug. 8

FOR HONGKONG via Manila

AFRICA MARU	20,000	Ohyama,	Aug. 9	Aug. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tsingtao, Tientsin.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Fukami,	July 27	July 30

FOR FORMOSA, Direct

SEIKYO MARU	5,000	Kondo,	July 28	July 30

Those steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.

Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf, Tel. Nos. Central 2215, East 208 and 212. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "KALYAN"	Aug. 2nd
S.S. "MANELA"	Aug. 21st
S.S. "KASHMIR"	Aug. 29th
S.S. "KHYBER"	Sept. 12th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DUNERA"	Aug. 16th
S.S. "DILWARA"	Sept. 1st

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "JAPAN"	Aug. 18th
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR"	Aug. 30th

FOR SYDNEY and MELBOURNE
from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	Aug. 22nd
S.S. "EASTERN"	Sept. 19th
S.S. "ARAFURA"	Oct. 17th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones:
General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2969

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK, AND BOSTON,
via PANAMA

S.S. BELL FLOWER	AUG. 6th
S.S. SCHODACK	AUG. 25th

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM

S.S. DRYDEN	AUG. 10th

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THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific Representatives and Operators

Green Star Line

For Los Angeles & San Francisco—via Japan.

U.S.S.B. "WEST JENA"	Aug. 25th

For Seattle—via Japan

U.S.S.B. "WEST IVIS"	Aug. 3rd

For New York—via Suez Canal

U.S.S.B. "LORAIN"	Aug. 15th

For information on rates, etc., apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018

L. EVERETT, Vice President.
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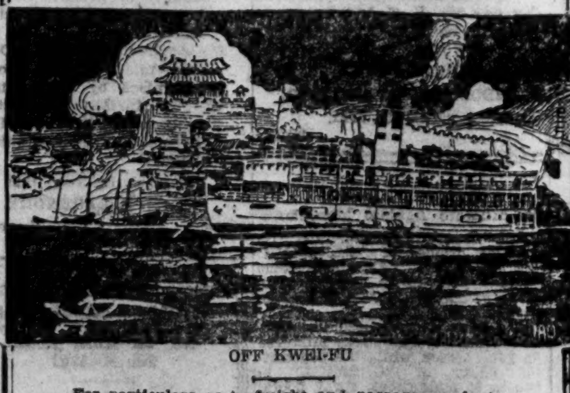
S.S. "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R. N. R. (Captain)



OFF KWEI-FU

For particulars as to freight and passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Or agents for the owners

THOS. COOK & SONS

For passengers only

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B.N.B.	July 21	Bee	Br. gun-boat
FNB	July 18	Destrees	Fr. criuser
1 C	July 23	Magnolia	Br. gun-boat
[illegible].W.		Mantis	Br. gun-boat
O.D.	July 21	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
2. C.	July 27	Uji	Jap. G. B.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 1	—	New York via Suez	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Portlang, Ore.	West Kader	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Aug. 6	—	New York	Bellflower	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 7	—	Seattle, ports	†Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 8	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br.	China Mail
Aug. 8	—	San Francisco	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 8	—	New York v. Suez	Esther Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 8	—	Tacoma, ports	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 10	—	New York via Suez	Lorain	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 12	—	Seatttie, ports	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Aug. 13	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Aug. 16	—	Seattle	†Silver State	Am.	[illegible]
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	†Taiyo M.	Jap.	T. K. K.
Aug. 18	—	Portland, Ore.	West Keats	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Aug. 20	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	[illegible]
Aug. 20	—	New York, ports	Havre Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 23	—	New York via Suez	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	New York via Suez	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	Portland, Ore.	Montague	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 24	—	Seattle, ports	C. of Spokane	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 25	—	New York via P'ma	Schodack	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 25	—	Los Angeles, ports	West Jena	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 27	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 28	—	Seattle, ports	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 30	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 12	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 13	—	Seattle	†Keystone State	Am.	[illegible]
Sep 16	—	San Francisco	†Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 17	—	Vancouver	†E. [illegible]	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sep. 22	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Sep. 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct. 4	—	Seattle	†Wenatchee	Am.	A Line
Oct. 15	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Oct. 30	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	8.00*	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Manela	Br.	M. M. & Co
Aug. 1	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	10.30*	Nagasaki	[illegible]	Chi.	L. V. Lang
Aug. 3	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 5	—	N. Kobe. Y'hama	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 8	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 12	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	—	London, ports	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	—	Hamburg, ports	Radja	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Aug. 2	—	London, ports	†Kalyan	Br.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 9	—	Hamburg, ports	Himalaya Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 10	—	London, ports	Kleist	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 10	—	Rotterdam, ports	Dryden	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 11	—	Antwerp, ports	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 13	9.00*	Marseilles, ports	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 13	—	Liverpool, ports	Lyons Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, ports	Cyclops	Br.	M. M. & Co
Aug. 16	—	Bombay, ports	†Dunera	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Aug. 21	—	London, ports	†Manela	Br.	M. M. & Co
Aug. 21	—	Hamburg, ports.	China Seas	Am.	A. Line
Aug. 26	—	Singapore	Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Aug. 27	—	London, ports	Glenade	Br.	[illegible]
Aug. 28	—	London, ports	Glenamoy	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	—	London, ports	†Kashmir	Br.	M. M. & Co
Aug. 30	—	Trieste, ports	[illegible]	Ital.	L.T.S.N. Co.
Sep. 1	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 1	—	Hamburg, ports	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 1	—	Hamburg, ports	Tjisondari	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Sep. 2	—	Liverpool, ports	Ascanius	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	—	Liverpool, ports	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 12	—	London, ports	†Khyber	Br.	M. M. & Co
Sep. 15	—	Antwerp, ports	Glaucus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	Rotterdam, ports	Tjisondari	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Sep. 16	—	Liverpool, ports	Theseus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 20	—	Liverpool, ports	Lisbon Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 23	—	Hamburg, ports	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 28	—	Liverpool, ports	Eumaeus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 6	—	Antwerp, ports	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Hamburg, ports	[illegible]	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Nov. 2	—	Rotterdam, ports	Boeroe	Dut.	H. C. T. Co

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SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Sept./Oct.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Bessie Dollar" via Panama	Sept./Oct.
S.S. "Esther Dollar" via Suez	Aug. 8th
S.S. "Grace Dollar" via Suez	Sept./Oct.

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "Esther Dollar"	Aug. 8th

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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	9.00*	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	—	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Taishun	Chi.	C. M.S.N. Co.
July 31	—	Manila, Hongkong	Montague	Am.	Adl. Line
July 31	—	Foochow	[illegible]	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 1	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	5:00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug.	4:00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungsaning	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 4	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	[illegible]	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 6	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	—	Manila, H'kong	C. of Spokane	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 6	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 8	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug. 10	—	Manila, Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 11	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 15	—	Manila, Hongkong	Empire State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 18	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Aug. 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	Keystone State	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 26	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Aug. 28	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Aug. 29	—	Manila, Hongkong	Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 30	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 31	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	9.00*	Dairen, ports	Chohei Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug. 2	D.L.	Tsingtao	[illegible]	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 2	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'ts'n	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co
Aug. 2	10.30*	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L. V. Lang
Aug. 2	11.00*	Newchwang	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	11.00*	Antung	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Tsingtao, ports	West Kader	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Aug. 6	noon	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	10.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	—	Pukow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.

* A. M M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
† CARRYING MAIL.

Departures

Date		For	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	—	Swatow	Kaho	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	[illegible]	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 30	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
July 30	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
July 30	—	Hankow	Wakamatsu M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 30	—	[illegible] C'ton	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 30	—	Tientsin, ports	Fukuken M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 30	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	[illegible]	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—		Miyo Maru	Jap.	
July 30	—	Antung	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Tsingtao	Shikano Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 30	—	Native Customs	Taitan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 30	—	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	—	Chinkiang	Nagata M. 28	Jap.	A. P. Co.
July 30	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	Ningpo, Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	—	Japan	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 29	—	Cruise	[illegible]	Chi.	Customs
July 29	—	Japan	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 29	—	Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 29	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
July 30	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	Japan	Hachiro Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 30	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br.	K. M. A.
July 30	—	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	San Francisco	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
July 30	—	Hongkong	Sungshan Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 30	—	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S
July 30	—	Hankow, etc.	Woosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 30	—	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	—	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Through the World-Famous YANGTSZE GORGES

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

IS OPERATING THE FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"ALICE DOLLAR"

AND

"ROBERT DOLLAR II"

Between Ichang and Chungking, through the Wonderful Yangtze Gorges.

The s.s. "ALICE DOLLAR" is a new vessel just completed and the s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR II" has been practically rebuilt. Both of these fine steamers are fast and no expense has been spared in fitting them with all modern comforts and conveniences, including large state rooms, electric lights, fans, refrigerator plants, excellent cuisine, etc.

Passenger tickets may be booked.

at the offices of

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

1 Canton Road, SHANGHAI
HANKOW.

and

THOS. COOK & SON

SHANGHAI

TYRE SERVICE THAT is SERVICE
Let us relieve you of all your tire trouble. Drop in any time and we can talk it over.
H.S. HONIGSBERG & CO. INC.
P. GIOVANNINI
TYRE DEPT

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921

DONT ARGUE!
FIRESTONE TYRES ARE "Most in Demand"

Business and Official Notices

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai

ESTABLISHED 1874

Codes A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's

魯意師摩

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

魯意師摩

45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers

Phone { Auction Dept. C. 153
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123

AUCTION INDEX

Wednesday, August 3rd.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories in front Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Thursday, August 4th.—Furniture, Clothes, etc., in Rear Salesroom at 10 a.m. Goods Auction in Godown at 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 6th.—Superior Furniture, Machinery and Sundries in front Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Noel, Murrey & Co., Ltd.
Auction of Sundry Cargo.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED.
Will sell at Salesroom
On MONDAY, 1st Aug., 1921,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
Comprising:

5	Cases Beaded Trimmings
2	Cases Laces
9	Cases "World Brand" Ready Mixed Paint
1	Case Japanned Iron Pad Locks
30	Kegs "Calpaco" White Lead Paste
185	Doz. White Cotton Handkerchiefs
1	Case Coloured Shoe Thread
2	Cases Turkish Bath Soap
10	Cases Bar Soap
10	Cases Wite Kat Soap
1	Case "Pacoline" Disinfectant
2	Barrels Phenyle
22	Rolls Sanded Roofing 2 Ply
15	Rolls Smooth Roofing 3 Ply
18	Rolls each 360 Square feet Asphalt
2	Casks 20% Natural Indian Indigo Paste
2	Casks Kyrogene Black
3	Tins Imperial Yellow
2	Cases Fast Red
3	Barrels Methylene Blue
35	Cases Empty Glass Bottles
1	Case Ladies' Umbrellas
200	Doz. New Towels
10	Pcs. Grass Cloth
130	Tins ea. 100 "Sultan" Turnish Blend Cigarettes
32	Pkts. ea. 250 "Sultan" Turkish Blend Cigarettes
1	Case Australian Bacon
6	doz. Tins "Bunte" Cocoa

Toilet Soap, Toilet Cream, Shaving Sticks, Combs, Scissors, Knives, Brushes, Sample Merchandise.
also
4 Bales Knitting Wool

On View on Morning of Sale.
28th July, 1921.

L. C. Smith & Bros.
TYPEWRITER
No. 8
SILENT MODEL

L.C. Smith & Bros
No8
No8

Ball Bearing, Long Wearing,
Silent Running.

Equipped with all up-to-date improvements

Built for service and efficiency and of finest workmanship and construction, it is the most perfect typewriter ever offered in China.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
5 Peking Road, Shanghai,
Tel. C. 346.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED

Under instructions from
Messrs. Seth, Mancell and McLure,
The Official Court Accountants of the Mixed Court.

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at
Tung Khaung Dye Hong
No. 260Z Canton Road
On TUESDAY, 2nd Aug., 1921,
Commencing at 3 p.m.

A Lot of Empty Casks and Tins, Tin Plates, Razors, Health Flannelette, Singlets, Muslin, Oil Cloth, Soda, Scales, Furniture, Electric Drop Lights, etc.

also
1 Dye Mixing Machine

On View Morning of Sale
30th July, 1921.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.,
LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from
E. NORBURY, Esq.
Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence
No. 534 RUE RATARD
On THURSDAY, 4th August
Commencing at 10 a.m.

ALL OF THE EXCELLENT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Contained therein
Hall,
Drawing Room,
Dining Room,
Bed and Bath Room Requisites.

Including:

Fancy Velvet covered Couch, Double Spring Arm Chairs, Oak-stained 5 fold Screen, Card Table, Extension Floor Lamp, Tientsin Carpets, Goat Skin Rugs, Fire Brasses, Oak-stained Extension Dining Table, Cane-seated Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Chenille and Plush Curtains, Oak-wood Bed Room Suites, White-painted Brass-mounted Twin Bedsteads with Bedding, Ottoman Couch, Wicker Chairs, Book cases, Linen Cupboards, Oil Paintings, Cut Velvet Pictures, Brass Vases, Clocks, Ornaments, E. P., Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

also

One Fine Toned Upright Piano, by "Chickering Brothers" U.S.A.
One Good Mosquito House (8 feet high)
One Oscillating Electric Fan
One Gent's Gold Half Hunter Watch
One Oakwood Ice Chest
and
Good Electric Light Fittings throughout the House
Pantry and Kitchen as usual.

On View on Wednesday, the 3rd August.
Catalogues on the premises.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16 and 17

Ask for
SANDY MAC
SPECIAL LIQUEUR
Scotch Whisky

W. Funder & Co.
Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers and Appraisers
will sell within their Salesroom
No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
Monday, 1st August, 1921
at 10 a.m.
Household Furniture & Effects
comprising:—

Oakstained bedroom suite with bevelled-edge mirrors, brass-mounted iron bedsteads, sanitary commodes, Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, mirror-back dressing tables, wardrobes, chest of drawers, sofas, chairs, center tables, kitchen range, typewriter and flat-top desks, desk chairs, E.P. knives, spoons, forks, glassware, electric desk fans, electric drops, pictures and a quantity of second-hand clothing, etc.

Also:
1 "Indian" motor cycle in good running order
1 Fire-proof safe (Bauche)
1 Oliver typewriter
1 Erika typewriter
8 Doz. New Portuguese Gramophone records

On view day of sale.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Our establishment will be closed on Monday, Bank Holiday, August 1st. Our Summer Sale commences Tuesday, August 2nd.

40006

GREAT REDUCTION SALE
B. V. D. UNDERWEAR
Union Suit @ $2.65 per suit.
Singlets—Sleeveless @ $1.35 each.
Drawers @ $1.45 per pair.

In order to reduce our stock we sell at the above lowest prices. Your inspection is cordially invited.

KWONG SING & CO.
268-9 Broadway, Shanghai.
Telephone North 1774.
40011.

Hankow and Ports

The San Peh S. N. Co., Steamer "Hwah-Lee" Captain Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 2nd August, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). (Cabins fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones: Freight 1520, Passage 3283. 40039

LA CAPITALISATION

One of our sister Companies issuing Premium Bonds in France.

Number of Bonds issued *during 1920, 127,430.*

Bonds in force *31st December 1920, 652,017* which clearly shows the popularity of Premium Bonds in France and the confidence of the public.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
SHANGHAI.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 20 and 21

NEW STOCKS AND SUPPLIES
JUST ARRIVED

Cash Boxes
Deed Boxes
Copying Presses
Safes
Work Organizers
Steel Shelving
Thumb Tacks
Office Pins
Mapping Pins

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Stewart

60 0 5
01345 067
Stewart

SPEEDOMETER
FOR FORD OWNERS
The most
Accurate and Dependable

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that I have sold the Asia Advertising agency, of which I am the sole proprietor, to the Oriental Press. All debts contracted up to this date will be paid by me, the Oriental Press not taking over any of my liabilities, but all accounts due to the Asia Advertising Agency to be paid to the Oriental Press.

JOS. KING,
Proprietor of the Asia Advertising Agency.

Referring to the above notice we beg to advise the public that we have bought the good will and all the other assets of the Asia Advertising Agency and shall continue the business of this agency at our office, 113 Avenue Edouard VII.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS.
39983

NOTICE

It has just come to my knowledge that my name appears on the Hong List as vice-president of the Chung Mei Trading Corporation. I wish to inform the public that having disposed of my interest and withdrawn from any guarantee in favor of the Corporation my connection with it ceased from Aug. 5, 1920. V. Y. KWAUK.

39972

HAIRNETS HAIRNETS

Large quantities, spot goods, for sale at bargain prices.

Can also quote from our factory for future delivery.

ASIA FACTORS COMPANY
(Proprietors: Ironclad Hairnet Factory, Tsinanfu).
No. 1 Soochow Road,
Telephone Central 3272.
39899

"BYNOGEN"

One of the most popular tonics of the day. An Improved Nutrient, and Nerve Restorative.

"BYNOGEN"
is manufactured by
ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.,
LONDON.

THE BUBBLINGWELL STORE
SHANGHAI

Provision, Groceries, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Tobacconist and Bakery

If you want really first class goods at prices cheaper than any store in Shanghai, please give us a trial and we are sure you will be satisfied.

Passbooks may be obtained on application.

Orders are promptly executed.

No. 1121-22 Bubbling Well Road,
Opposite Bubbling Well Cemetery.
Phone W. 2487. 39913

DIRECT AGENT

Young American business man has traveled extensively in North China, experienced in foreign and domestic American marketing methods, is returning to United States, via Europe, and would like to act as representative in America for Foreign or Chinese exporting Firm. References. Apply to Box Number 124, THE CHINA PRESS. 39981

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from this day Mr. V. E. Levy's connection with our firm is severed, and the Power of Attorney granted to him has been withdrawn.

THEODORE SOPHER & CO.
Shanghai, 29th July, 1921.
40001

"GERMKIL"
An Antidote Against Mosquitoes

Let the invigorating and refreshing aroma of "GERMKIL," the new COAL TAR disinfectant prevade your home and rid your house of MOSQUITOES and other pestilent insects.

Why use stuffy mosquito nets and screens or rub sticky mixtures on your person while the penetrating odour of "GERMKIL" is nausea to mosquitoes, spray floors, drains, verandahs and stagnant pools with solution of "GERMKIL" one part to fifty of water.

"GERMKIL" contains full percentage of cresols and is the highest grade of COAL TAR DISINFECTANT on the market, possessing special solvent action on mucus and pathological excretions.

On sale at all the leading stores.

Sole agents for the Far East Thomas Jeffery & Company,
21 Nanking Road, Tel. Cent. 782.

Business and Official Notices

JUST ARRIVED!

The strongest Antiseptic and Disinfectant in powder and tablet.

To be had from all leading dispensaries.

For wholesale apply the sole agents,

The Franco-Asiatic Trading Co.
The Ben Building,
25 Ave Edourd VII.
39356

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
39 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175
3491

Conseil D'Administration Municipale De La Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1921

(20,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each).

Rate of interest 8% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 20,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on May 30, 1921.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:—

1°—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°—The loan will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st July, 1931 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

3°—The loan will bear interest at 8% per annum, payable on the 30th day of June and 31st of December in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

4°—The property and income of the Municipality, deducting those which serve as security provided in the Municipal Loans of 1903, 1911, 1914 and 1916 are the security for the repayment of the money advanced and for the interest thereon in the present loan.

The Members of the French Municipal Council are not personally liable in any way for the payment of either principal or interests.

5°—Applications for debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for must be deposited at the same time.

6°—Applications for Debentures under par will not be recognised by the Council.

7°—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1921.
P. LEGENDRE,
39234 Secretary.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 3A Miller Road,
Tel. N. 2361

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Netherland Consular Court

RECESS: (Civil matters only) from August 1st to September 15th inclusive.

G. W. BOISSEVAIN,
Registrar.
40042

ALL HORSEMANSHIP
requires practice and private lessons by the rider

At first it is necessary to learn how to ride and afterwards one may ride in the Paper Hunt and play Polo, ride in Races, etc., without any risk of evoking ridicule.

In order that you may know how to ride well for the Autumn Season, you may take lessons in the cool, covered Riding School, corner of Markham and Gordon Roads.

Riding School
PHONE W. 693
There you can buy quiet poneys.
40017

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed for the transction of business on Monday, the 1st August. 40003

In The International Mixed Court Of Shanghai
Re DZIEN TAH ZIANG HONG
全泰祥號
(in bankruptcy).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

A first dividend of 10% has been declared in this matter and may be received at our offices on application.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.

7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 29th July, 1921.
39968

FOR SALE
FIVE STAR BRAND LAGER BEER

is the best beverage you can get in China. Great confidence has been received far and wide. Such goods are obtainable from any foreign wine store. Ching Mow & Co. is the sole agent of Shanghai. Located 57/9 Rue du Consulate. Sonhoshin Brewery, Peking.

39934 A. 13

The Glen Line, Limited
New Building
CORNER OF THE BUND AND PEKING ROAD

The above building will be ready for occupation on or about the 1st of January, 1922. A portion of the Ground Floor, facing Peking Road, with an area of 7,000 superficial feet with Private Entrance, and Strong Room, is especially suitable for a Bank, Shipping or Insurance Office. A limited amount of office accommodation is available on the other floors.

For full particulars apply to
THE GLEN LINE EASTERN AGENCIES, LD.,
No. 10 Canton Road,
or ALGAR & CO., LD.,
No. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
39568

Dr. JAMES YUK'NG
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily. or by appointment
Tel. C. 2127.

NOTICE

This is to notify the public that by mutual agreement from this date, Philip L. Bickel has severed his connections with

CARL CROW INC.

NOTICE

I hereby notify the public that, by mutual agreement, from this date, I am no longer connected with Carl Crow Inc., and that I am joining the Oriental Press as Acting General Manager.

PHILIP L. BICKEL.
40030

INVESTMENT

Opportunity is offered for investment in a progressive American Firm (Incorporated), there being a few shares still unallotted and additional capital being required to carry on business already in prospect.

Therefore, for a limited time we are offering shares of Tls. 50.00 at a price of M.$50.00, same being redeemable on application at any time after sixty days from date of issue at par.

This is an investment, not a speculation and backed by unquestionable references furnished on application. Apply to Box No. 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

39969

NOTICE

I beg to announce that The Chinese Export Company, now called in Chinese (珍記), has not been connected with Yee Cheong Silk Manufactory since 1921. The Manager, S. C. Wang, is the sole owner of the firm and continuing an Export business for his own account.

S. C. WANG,
Proprietor.
CHEFOO.
39886

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Charles G. Irons, Dentist, wishes to announce that his office will be closed during the month of August.

39979

S.S. MONTAGUE
From PORTLAND

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex the s.s. MONTAGUE will be held at the Robert Dollar Wharf, on Monday, August 1st, at 9 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The Admiral Line, Agents
39973

S.S. DRYDEN
From NEW YORK

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex the s.s. DRYDEN will be held at the Standard Oil Wharf and China Merchants Central Wharf, on Monday, August 8th, at 9 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The Barber Steamship Lines Incorporated
The Admiral Line, Agents
39974

S.S. SILVER STATE
From SEATTLE

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex the s.s. SILVER STATE will be held at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, August 2nd, when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The Admiral Line, Agents
39975

Could Charm Snakes But Not Her Husband

The Domestic Tragedy of Mlle. Radjah, the Snake Dancer, Which Recalls Frank Daniels' Amusing Comic Opera Song

THE SONG OF THE HUMAN SNAKE.

As Sung by Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the "Nile." Libretto by Harry B. Smith.

I.

She kept her hideous secret well, oh, yes, her hideous secret well!
We were wedded fast, I knew naught of her past,
For how was I to tell?
I married her, guileless lamb I was,
I'd have died for her sweet sake—
How could I have known that my Angeline
Had been a "human snake?"
We'd only been wed a week or two,
When I found her quite a wreck,
Her limbs were tied in a true lover's knot
At the back of her swan-like neck.
No curse there sprang to my pallid lips,
Nor did I reproach her then;
I calmly untied my lovely bride
And straightened her out again.

II.

At night I'd wake at midnight's hour with a creepy, crawly feeling,
And there she would be in her robe de nuit
A-walking on the ceiling.
She said that she was the "human fly,"
And she lifted me from beneath—
By a section slight of my garb of night,
Which she held in her pearly teeth.
Oh, for the sweet sake of the "human snake,"
I'd have stood this conduct shady;
But she skipped at last with a gentleman friend
Who had starred as the bearded lady.
But oh, at night when my slumber's light
Regret cometh o'er me stealing;
Oh, where are those limbs that tied four-in-hand scarfs?
How I miss those steps on the ceiling!

The "Princess Radjah," Whose Husband Left Her in Spite of Her Charms.

Photo by Otto Sarony Co

Ruth St. Denis, Who Introduced the Snake Dance in America.

Mlle. Flora Revalles, Who Toyed With Snakes to Study Their Serpentine Movements.

Mlle. Sahary Djeli, Who Startled the Audience by Dislocating and Unjointing Her Arms and Legs in Her Weird Snake Movements.

FOR twelve years Princess Radjah had danced with writhing, hissing snakes coiled about her bare body. Never once had she failed to charm into submissiveness and affectionate regard newly captured cobras. Bull-snakes, unusued to human handling, had bitten her, but always, after a few weeks of patient training, she had tamed them until in the climax of her dance she could thrust them against her bare breast with perfect safety. She had never been forced to abandon a snake because she could not charm it.

But a few weeks ago, in a New York court, she told the story of eight years' unsuccessful effort to charm a man. She was giving up Clifford C. Fischer, her husband, because she had failed to tame him. One night in Washington she teased a Mexican bull-snake and flung it about the stage and wound it about her neck and it did not bite her. A few hours later, in her New York apartments, she learned from a tearful maid that during the ten months of her tour another woman had been installed in her home, and had even worn her clothes.

She had charmed sullen, vicious snakes, but she could not charm the man.

"Everybody remembers the old fable of the man who was kind to the viper," she said in her dressing room in a New York theatre a few days after the divorce had been granted. "Aesop tells about the man who found a viper on the ground half dead with cold. He took it into his house and warmed it in his bosom. Revived by the warmth the viper came to life and bit him.

"But if Aesop's man had forgiven the snake that bit him, had treated him with kindness, he would have won the confidence and affection of that snake. Patience and kindness are the charms which arouse the faithful gratitude of serpents, at least.

"I have known many snakes, but not one was so difficult as my husband. Snakes have been kind to me. I think I can say that snakes have made my professional career a success. I can charm any snake, but my charms have failed with the man I loved and married."

Madame Radjah, a Princess of Persia by decree of the Shah, was probably the first woman to dance with a live snake, and it is this feature that distinguishes her from other dancers. Born in Egypt, she came to America at the age of eight, and owned her own theatres in Venice, California and Coney Island, where she was discovered by the late Oscar Hammerstein. Billed by him for a week at the old Victoria Theatre she played to capacity houses for five solid months, a vaudeville record.

Planning a tour of Europe she found that she could not bill herself as Princess in the kingdoms of the continent, and it was to get around this difficulty as well as in recognition of her artistry that the Shah of Persia gave her the title. In France and England and Germany she danced, and more than held her own against a host of rival "Cleopatra" dancers, some of whom are pictured on this page.

Revalles, a Russian, who came to New York with Diaghileff, used to play with snakes in order to get "atmosphere" for her serpent-like dances, just as Sara Bernhardt, when playing the part of a corpse, travelled with a coffin in her baggage. When in New York Revalles often visited the Bronx Zoo and allowed the serpents to coil themselves about her—a giant cobra being her especial pet. But Revalles did not appear on the stage with a live snake, though she often used a "property" reptile made out of rubber.

Nor did Sahary Djeli, an Egyptian, who made a hit in Paris with her snake dancing and her interpretation of Salome before Herod. The blase Parisians could not be startled by mere scarcity of clothing; Djeli won them by doing dances that required her to dislocate her hips, arms, shoulders and legs. But she never trusted herself with a real snake.

Ruth St. Denis, the American dancer, got her start in much the same manner as Radjah. Just as the Princess began the real success of her career at Coney Island, so did St. Denis learn her art from a troupe of Coney Island Hindus, who brought their snakes to her New York apartment and charmed them as she rehearsed her dances to the weird music of the Hindu pipes. But no snakes for Ruth.

Sitting before the mirror in her dressing-room, busy with lip-stick and rouge and rabbit's foot, Radjah told the story of her eight years with snakes and a husband. She talked as she made up, interrupting herself to give a direction to her dresser or to rub more carmine into her lips.

"I had doubts from the very beginning of our married life whether a snake and a man can be won and held by the same charms. Before we were married my husband's mother, over in Germany, took us to his father's grave and made him promise solemnly that he would treat me right. I knew then that he was not easy to master, and she knew it. But I thought: 'I can tame cold-blooded snakes; surely I can make the man who loves me behave.'

"And I tried to do it in the same way. You know, you have to treat a snake differently from other wild creatures. You have to beat lions and tigers, for instance, and make them afraid of you before you can train them. But a snake cannot learn fear and you have to win him by kind treatment, by gentleness. You have to charm him, really. And that's what I tried to do with my husband.

"So we were married and toured through Europe. I was a success with my snakes and my dancing. My husband was also engaged in theatrical ventures and I helped him in his affairs.

"We came to America and my success continued. I helped Clifford to associate himself with prominent people. I set him up in business time and again. And always he turned and bit me. But each time I would say, 'Patience; it takes patience. As with the snakes, so with the man.' On my money he went into a partnership and ran a New York cabaret. Clifford was there and at other cabarets night after night, but I—well, maybe I was there three times. I did not enjoy such things; I could not do my work and stay up late.

"Again and again Clifford would slip. I would say to him, 'What if I tell all this in court—what will the judge say?' And he would reply, 'Ah, but you are too good for that, Rosa; you have too much heart.' And then he would promise to be good. Just like a snake, you see—slippery and wriggling out of your hands.

"I was always getting him out of scrapes. I was supporting my mother and his and some other of his relatives as well as ourselves. Still, I was able to save and we had a nice, comfortable apartment uptown, with our furniture and everything paid for. I went out on a ten months' tour. I closed in Washington.

"I came home. Clifford tried to keep me away from the apartment. 'The furniture is gone,' he said. 'The District Attorney is after me and I had to sell the furniture to keep out of jail.' 'What is this you tell me?' I say. 'What District Attorney? What for? What have you done?' But he did not explain.

"So I went home and all the place was upset. My clothes were gone. I asked Mary, my maid. She cried and said she would have told me many things long ago but I always treated Clifford so kindly she thought I must know what was going on. 'What do you mean?' I asked her.

"Then she told me how, as soon as I went on tour, Clifford had taken a girl in from the streets, and she showed me a picture of the girl. Clifford gave her my clothes—my lingerie, my silk stockings, my suits. The girl had nothing. To get money to go to cabarets Clifford sold my furniture. And all the time he was writing me snakey letters about how good I was. He had called in my own doctor to attend this woman. My doctor swore to it on the stand. He had sent her to my dentist. There were bills from the stores for things he and she had charged in my name. It was too much. I went to my lawyers."

Here the young woman who assists the Princess in her dance entered the dressing-room with a round flat basket in her arms.

"There, she is carrying a snake that has learned not to bite," cried the Princess. "This is a Mexican bull-snake. It has teeth. For a few days she bit at me, but I have been kind, I have been patient, and now she knows me and will not bite. Here—look here"—and she drew aside the kimona that covered her while she made up—"there is where the first snake I ever had bit me—a big cobra," she displayed a scar on her breast that looked like a crescent-shaped vaccination mark.

"He bit me and I bled on the stage, and they all said, 'She will die at the beginning of her career.' But I did not. And I charmed that snake and I kept him until he died, and never again did he bite me. But this Clifford—please to go out now for just a minute while I put on my costume. Then from the wings you shall see how the bull-snake does not bite me."

On a darkened stage, to the weird, minor wailing of the orchestra, the Princess's dance began. With the quickening of the rythm the dancer sprang into action and whirled about the stage, her draperies floating in patterns like the motif of a Saracen frieze, her white limbs gleaming in the dusk.

Then came a slowing of the tempo, a sadness in the melody. Her sinuous figure drooped, the ivory arms dropped, the taper fingers ceased to click the metal castanets. She paused.

Then came decision. She clapped her hands and her slave obeyed. Fearfully the slave brought to her the flat basket, placed it on the floor before her mistress, uncovered it. From it came a writhing, coiling snake, its green and blue and black scales glittering in the spotlight. The dancer picked it us—it coiled about her bare waist and arms and neck.

In feigned horror she flung it from her. It stirred on the floor. She spurned it with her foot, then picked it up again and began the dance of death. Again the white limbs flashed and the draperies made patterns against the background. This was the supreme moment of life—the moment before death.

The music stopped suddenly and began again in the most tragic phrase of all. The coiling snake about her arms reared its head. The dancer thrust the head into her bosom, held it there while she, in agony, writhed as did the snake. Thus, says the legend, did Cleopatra die.

Worn out, gasping after her strenuous climax and many curtain calls, Rajah sat again in her dressing-room.

"See," she said, "the bull-snake did not bite me. There is no mark. But my husband, he bit deeper than any snake could have bitten. He bit again and again, and he poisoned the best years of my life. His fangs—they reached my heart. And, worst of all, when I served him notice of the divorce action he went around saying that I had been hard to live with! The many thing he said about me, the fun he made of me"——

The big Mexican snake stirred in the basket. The dancer raised the lid and took it affectionately in her arms.

"See," she said, "how this serpent responds to my caresses—and yet my charms failed to hold my husband, who should have appreciated them so much more than this poor snake!"

The snakes—little squirming, twisting vipers, and big, lazy cobras and bull-snakes—the more they knew her the more they loved her. The longer they lived with her the more devoted they were.

But with her husband the spell did not work. The charms which held him entranced at first were not durable. Did Clifford Fisher in real life live through the experiences which Frank Daniels so amusingly pictures in his human-snake song from the comic opera "The Idol's Eye," printed elsewhere on this page?

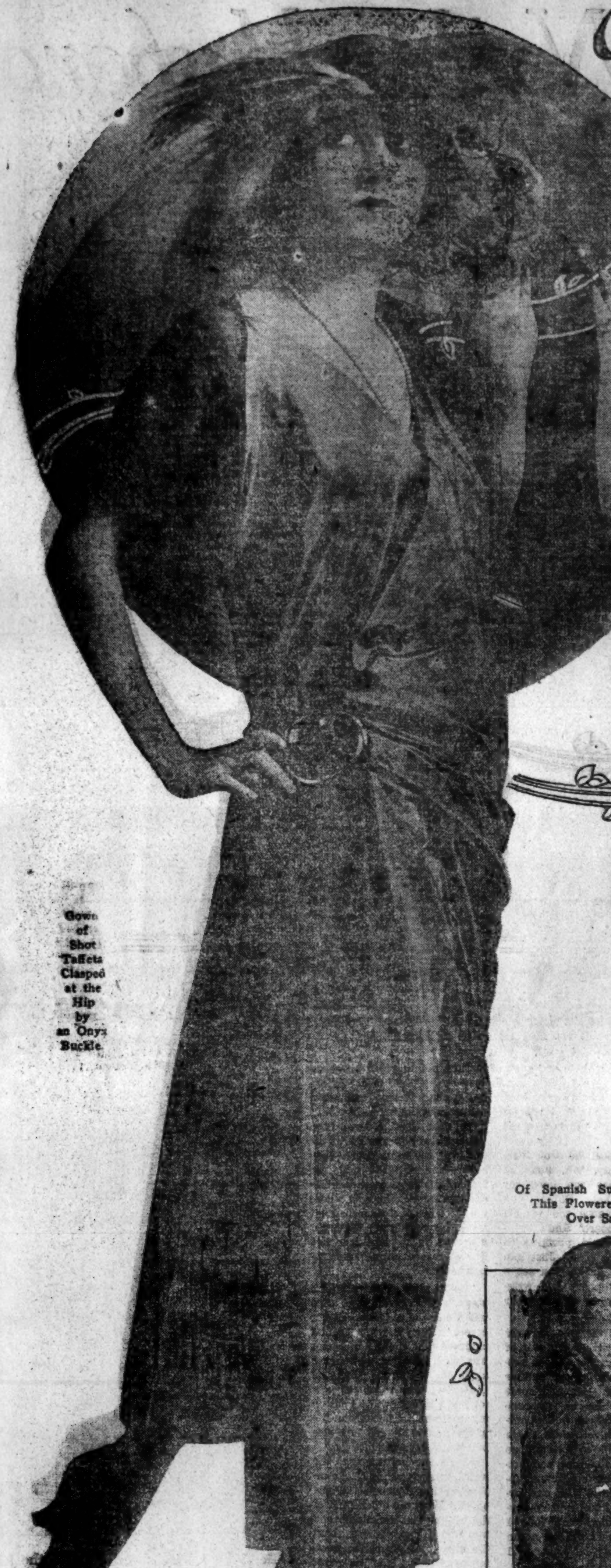
The New Long Dresses

by Lady Duff Gordon

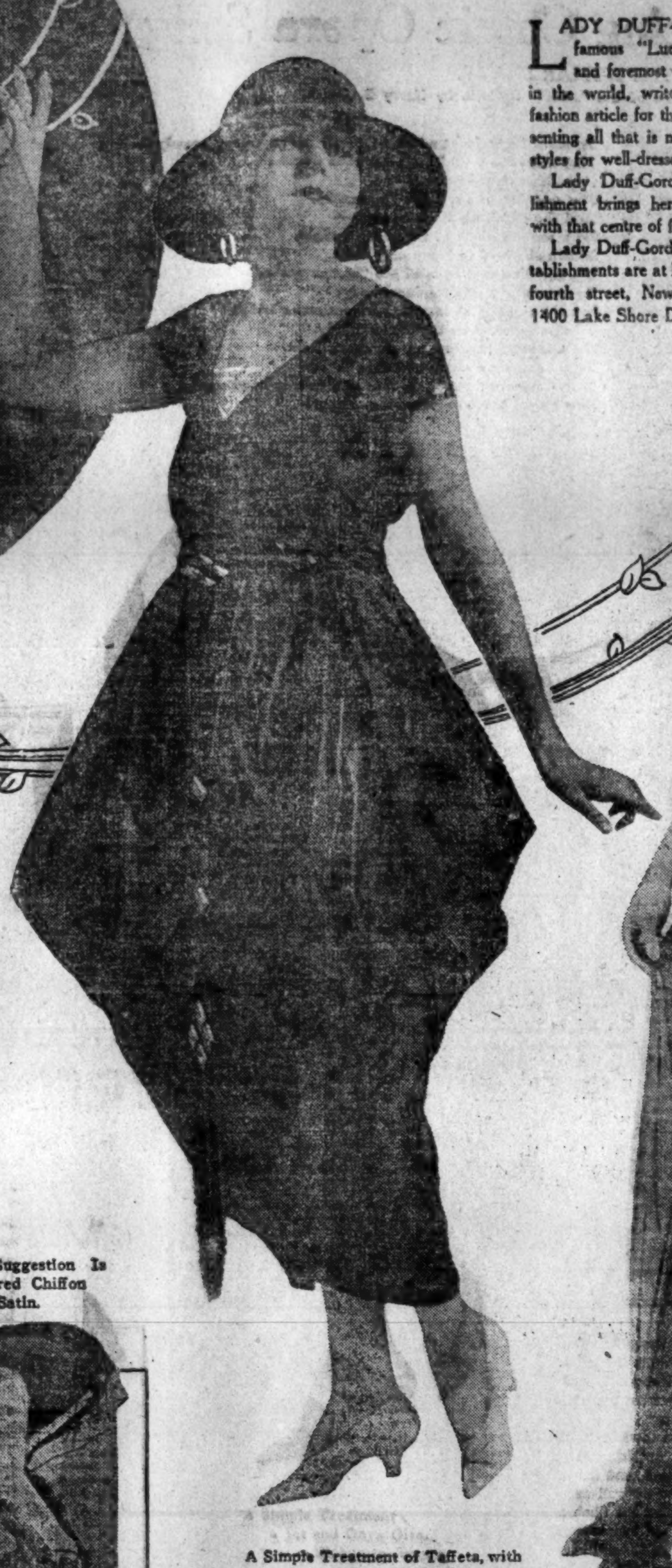
LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

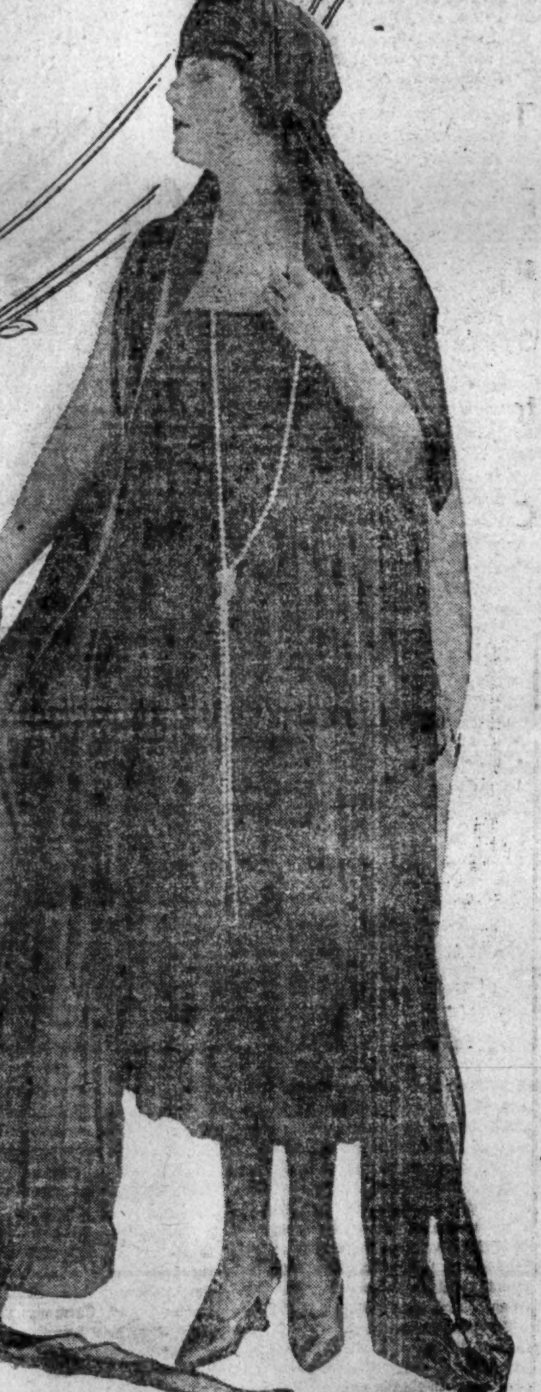
Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at No. 19 East Fifty-fourth street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



Gown of Shot Taffeta Clasped at the Hip by an Onyx Buckle



A Simple Treatment of Taffeta, with a Jet and Onyx Girdle for an Elaborate Touch.



Crepe de Chine Is Arranged in Oriental Lines Over Satin.

Of Spanish Suggestion Is This Flowered Chiffon Over Satin.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

A GLANCE at the group of restaurant gowns shown on this page is a hint even to those only casually observant that gowns are longer than they were. Since I have always advocated the line of modesty in skirts, this group expresses clearly my own standards of a proper length in gowns. This length is always artistic.

It is, to use a term which I use frequently, because it needs to be used frequently, intrinsically beautiful. It is beautiful in itself, without regard to any other considerations. Such a gown if hanging by itself from a perfumed, silk-covered hanger in a closet or suspended from a tree in a jungle, would cause the exclamation, "How beautiful!" Other gowns might require considerations of time and place and person and occasion to secure such a compliment. We may assume without fear of contradiction from any qualified person that the ankle length gown is, as to length at least, intrinsically beautiful.

The large left-hand figure represents a restaurant gown of more than usual grace. It is of oddly draped shot taffeta, clasped at the right hip by a large onyx buckle. The half elbow length sleeves are of chiffon. The black lace hat is adorned with spreading bird of paradise feathers in the broad effect at present most popular. Brocade is appliqued in a picturesque design beneath the upward rolling brim.

Another costume of the intrinsic beauty upon which I have descanted is displayed by the right-hand figure. Fashioned of crepe de chine over satin, it is gathered doubly at the low waist line and fastened by a double cord of the same material. About a turban of the same color and grade of crepe de chine is draped a swathing scarf that falls en-traine on either side. This gown is distinctive in that it is of one tone. Unlike most gowns of the present mode, it has no note of contrast in color. A long pearl necklace affords the only relief.

Of Spanish suggestion is the flowered chiffon over satin which is depicted by the lower middle figure. Spanish lace defines the surplice in front and edges the drapery at the ankles. A broad satin belt is arranged in crushed folds. A novel feature is the draped sleeve.

Fourth of these in the quartette of longer restaurant robes is a simple but not simply draped treatment of taffeta. The long girdle of jet and onyx gives an elaborate touch to an otherwise extremely unassuming dress. The low V neck is filled in with metal lace. The hat, of canton crepe, has a curious note in the odd earring-like ornaments of onyx that hang from the inner side of the drooping brim.

The longer skirts will be the more acceptable because the time of the choice of midsummer gowns is here. While all the frou frou, the lacey, billowy perfection of the hot weather gowns should clear well the dust of the streets and the burrs of the field, they are more graceful if of ankle length. Linens, organdies, dotted swiss, the various silk meshed or silk surfaced muslins all look trimmer and daintier if they encircle the wearer's ankles instead of her knees.

These heat fending midsummer robes swirl daintily about the form in fuller skirts than heretofore and hang in long, straight, scant blouses from the shoulders. One that came from my atalier is of sheerest white organdie, with bouffant outlines. There are wee sleeves reaching but three inches below the shoulders. The straight, narrow, long blouse ends considerably below the waist line at the front and back. The neck is outlined by a rolling collar of the same material as the gown. The extended collar is lost beneath a large pink silk rose on one side of the waist. At the other side another pink rose appears against the snowy background of the organdie. Ropes of rosebuds, also pink, swing from the belt line and hang loosely about the knees and to the hem of the skirt, a delicate floral garniture.

A dotted swiss frock in rose color, with white trimmings, has a scanter skirt than the white organdie. It is of exquisite simplicity. Dotted swiss is desirable for simple gowns because it reduces the need of trimmings to a minimum. The skirt is rather scant. The blouse is long and scant. The sleeves are of elbow length. White organdie ribbon finishes the neck at the back and is carried forward and ends near the normal waist line by a cross piece, giving a square effect. The ribbon is also arranged to hang from a belt beneath the fulness of the blouse. A half dozen of these ribbons with their unattached ends flutter prettily upon the background of rose-colored dotted swiss.

FASHIONS SPORT CLOTHES

(*New York Times*)

A summer vacation without a sweater is but a poor substitute for pleasure in a woman's life these days. She adopted the idea for strictly rough usage, but that was a long time ago. Now the sweater is almost as dressy as it is sporty—that is, if it is that kind of sweater. For there is no end to the variety of knitted jackets that are being offered for sale, knitted at home or by experts, or crocheted in fanciful stitches and patterns.

Really and seriously, however the sweater is now indispensable for Summer as well as for Winter wear, and because the field of its operations has become so tremendously enlarged, there is reason to know about sweaters—what they are and whence they come. For if a sweater is wisely judged, its purchase can be the beginning of a long and useful life. But a misstep often leads to stretching and fading or—worse fate—shrinking that may plunge the thing into a state of utter degradation, with its cost price evaporated into nothingness.

Only those vacationists who are seeking out the Far North are indulging in the thick and wooll varieties of sweater, and for them a great mental effort is necessary these torried days to imagine any climate which would make thick wool obligatory. They are warned at every turn of the sporting goods store to watch their steps, and we can only hope that they will include in their compact baggage enough thicknesses to protect them from the icy blasts that are bound to confront them.

For those who are summering in milder climates everything has been done to make the cool days and cooler evenings a success Sweaters are provided anywhere from a cobweb in thickness to those guaranteed to defy a sudden chilly blast. As one Summer boarder put it: "Only when we wrap ourselves in sweaters and hear our own teeth chatter while we read the heat headlines in the New York papers do we feel as though the rent of the Summer cottage was not spent in vain."

The sweaters for warmer days are as light and airy and thin as the Summer breeze itself. It is astonishing how flimy wool can be They are knitted with open stitches through which the breezes can find their way, and the shapes into which they have been fashioned are marvelously clever.

Color is one of their realest charms, for the general fashion feeling for brightness in Summer things has seeped its way into the field of sweaters with great success. No more is it possible for a woman to send up the sad cry that brilliant colors are not becoming to her style of beauty. Every one is doing it, and there are ways and ways of achieving becoming combinations.

The all white costumes are most effective, especially if they are relieved with some subtle touch of black. A white flannel skirt with a white open-weave slip-on sweater and a white drooping felt hat was worn at a country club recently. A touch of contrast had been achieved by tieing a narrow black ribbon, picot edged, around the waist leaving long bows and streamers falling at the left side. It was the coolest-looking thing in sight, and at the same time it promised warmth if any coolness should by chance enter the atmosphere.

With the white skirts made of silk, silk knitted sweaters are exceedingly popular. The colors range all the way from the softest shades of baby blue and pink and lavender to the shouting hues of orange, red and purple. Orange seems to be the color that has found the greatest popular approval. It is a real orange, too, without alleviating notes of pink or yellow in its dyeing. Against the pure whiteness of skirt and blouse this tone shows up stunningly. For maidens with dark locks and brunette complexions there is nothing more beautiful for Summer outdoor wear.

Blondes should cleave to bright tones of green, for they look their startling best when enveloped in this aura. Now is their chance to display their beauty to its utmost, for bright colors are the thing not overly noticeable, for every one is doing it.

There are some sweater dresses in which the regular knitted coats or slipons are worn with knitted skirts and white blouses. These are very good-looking and they are most becoming to a certain type of figure—that type which does not stretch the knitting unduly but allows it to drop in straight lines. Some sweater costumes are knitted from light-weight wools and others are done in silk or artificial silk. Usually the silk ones are in pastel shades, combined with white, so that while they have a certain amount of warmth they give a more or less summery appearance, an effect much to be desired when the psychology of summer dressing is considered from its various angles.

The knitted dresses—those that slip on over the head and are made on the one-piece model—are more or less popular. Since they are quite heavy in appearance, they are most suitable for climes that are really cold and damp. For this purpose there is no dress more suitable, for they do not muss, they are not susceptible to wrinkles, and in every way they stand up to the hard wear and tear that a Summer life outdoors entails. At the same time they are extremely becoming to most women.

One woman who was starting out upon a cold Northern trip had provided herself with an unusually interesting outfit. Her dress was knitted and of a rather subdued shade of orange. It was made in one piece and bound with silk braid along its edges. She had an angora hat of the same shade of orange. Its brim turned up all the way around and could be dragged down at one side to suit her own style. With this she carried a white wool sweater that was capable of keeping out every wintry breeze or anything approaching that degree of chilliness. It was a most happy combination of color, especially when the sweater was being worn, for the mass of white relieved the mass of orange in the proper proportion.

Scarfs, like sweaters, come in so many weaves and weights that they are tempting because of their general utility ways. Some of them are very beautiful. Perhaps the best looking are those woven with a quite open square mesh. Many of them are in white, with wide and brightly colored stripes woven into their ends before the knotted fringe of white commences. Others—those that are planned for rougher wear—have, for their foundation colors, shades that are neutral and still dark enough to hide some of the spots that will keep appearing from nowhere. Then their trimming stripes take on a darker tone or something that is in direct contrast to the foundation color. Often these scarfs are worn with shirtwaists and skirts, giving much the same effect that a sweater would, except that they are lighter for general wear.

Really the smartest women who have appeared recently in Summer clothes have been wearing the sleeveless coats—outgrowths of the sleeveless dresses. Or shall we say that the dress grew from the coat idea? It is a little difficult to draw just that line of distinction, and it scarcely matters, anyway. Suffice it to say that both styles are good, and that most women, especially those who can be called the "tailored type," are reveling in them this Summer.

The sleeveless coat is becoming to some women who do not really care for the sweater. It has a hardness of line that is often "interesting" where the soft outlines of the sweater would get in no telling work at all. And these coats are made from heavy flannels and from jerseys, being unlined and bound with white silk braid. They are in bright colors—all of those accepted tones of green and red and orange and so on—taking for contrast that binding of white that offers an interesting outline and ties them with the white shirt that is invariably worn under them.

A sleeveless coat of red flannel, open at the front and belted with a narrow red belt, was worn with a pleated white flannel skirt and a heavy white silk shirt showing a pleated collar. It was an extremely effective combination and not nearly so hot looking as the red would seem to indicate. Some of the sleeveless coats are made of knitted sweater material, and these are just as effective as the ones made of the heavier materials. Also they are light and wearable for warmer climates. Most of them slip over the head and shape to the figure. They, too, are in brilliant colorings worn generally with white skirts and other fixings.

There are all sorts and varieties of Summer skirts made for wear with the sweaters and sleeveless coats. You can have one's choice of materials to suit your pocketbook and personality. There are thin silks and rough silks, white silks and colored silks, flannels and ratines, linens and cottons. Every one can be satisfied by the white skirts of today, and those who do not like pleats are privileged to choose skirts without an ounce of extra fullness in their make-up. But they must have pockets—oh, yes, pockets—ample pockets.

The most popular white skirts at present are made of flannel, or, for rougher sports wear, of ratine. The flannel ones soil readily, but they certainly are smart, and the supposition is that their wearers live above mundane thoughts of cleaning. There are sport skirts of plaids and good looking stripes, but these are usually pleated.

One outfit for Summer sports recently noted was of light tan and brown. The skirt was pleated and of a plaided pattern in these two tones. There was a darker tan angora sweater and an open mesh scarf with a tan background and brown stripes, so that all of them or any of them could be worn together. Then there was a chic little hat of brown felt, which shaped to the head and ended in being no shape at all. The matter of the hat is important. It looks a small enough thing when it is right, but it must be of just the right pliability and susceptible to packing and bending without injury to its pristine freshness. The felt ones are good, but the fabric ones are better, as they lend themselves a trifle more readily to the necessary shaping.

Growls Of A Grouch

I don't believe that a lady who shoots somebody should be freed just because she is beautiful. I probably feel that way because I am never on a jury.

I don't see why so many people are buying patent medicines now, but I'll bet I could hit it in three guesses.

I believe that the fellers to blame for the demise of John Barleycorn are the ones who didn't know how to handle him when they had him.

I believe the best way to ruin a Palm Beach suit is to sit in a black leather chair in a club car on a hot day.

I would rather see any feller pushing a baby-cab than leading a woolly dog.

I believe all picnics should be held in the Winter and then nobody would have to go to them.

I don't believe women are going to take a back seat much longer, and I am very glad they are not.

I am very fond of excursions and always speak well of them because I never go on one and know nothing about them whatever.

I don't believe George Washington ever looked like the pictures of him I see on postage stamps.

I don't believe it is any hotter in the city than it is in the country, if you have got a nice cool place to stay in.

How to Develop the Hidden Beauty of the Hair

Perfect beauty is given to few women, but, with a little intelligence, all could make the best of whatever good looks they possess. Nothing makes more difference to a woman's appearance than the condition of her hair; it greatly enhances the charm of the pretty woman, if it is glossy and well-groomed, and beautiful hair atones for plainness in the less fortunate

A great deal depends on the shampoo used. The hair, to look its best, must be frequently cleansed. Many shampoos, which do not lather well, only partially cleanse the hair; consequently it never appears as bright and glossy as it should. Many society women and actresses who know the value of beauty and the importance of preserving it, are now forsaking hairdressing establishments, and having their hair washed at home by their maids. For this purpose a shampoo is made with stallax granules and hot water. This substance produces a sweet scented foaming lather which thoroughly cleanses the hair. After rinsing the hair is quickly dried with hot towels, and the results are most satisfactory.

All the hidden sheen of the hair is brought out and it is beautifully soft, wavy, and easy to do up.

All shampoos have a tendency to dry the hair. In cases where the scalp is naturally very oily, the use of stallax acts as an excellent corrective. For those whose hair is inclined to be dry and brittle massaging the scalp with olive oil before each shampoo, is recommended.

Brushes should be kept thoroughly clean. A little ammonia in the water used for washing them, ensures this. They should be finally rinsed in cold water, so as to stiffen the bristles.

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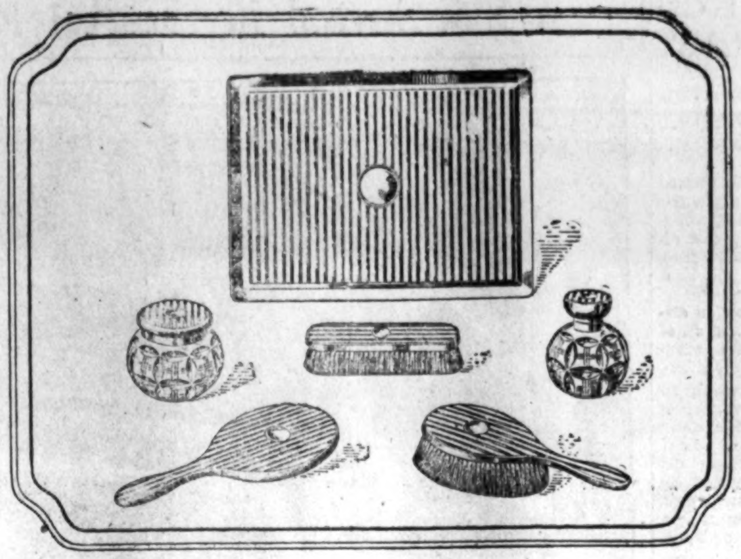

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921

CABRIOLET CAR ROLLS-ROYCE MOTOR TYPE

Closed And Open Models Now En Route From Factory To Local Headquarters

Many stories have been printed anent the interest created in the appearance of the new Rolls-Royce models in America and all of these articles have been true according to officials of the local Rolls-Royce distributing agency. Some of the types are now on display in the salesrooms, and all of them are winning unusual satisfaction on the part of the visitors.

"The latest type to make its appearance in the early part of August will be the inclosed drive Cabriolet, one of the finest of our designs," the sales-manager declared. "Boasting many new attractions, this machine will gain further fame and honor in the motor car hall of fame, or I'm a poor prophet.

"A chassis is now being shown in the streets as well as in our headquarters, and this is also making for itself many friends. Scores of inquiries have come in via mail route, and hundreds of persons have personally appeared to find out about our lines since the first announcement of the establishment of a branch in San Francisco.

"The finished cars, in which shipment are both closed and open models, are scheduled to appear here shortly, and I believe that the coming of these will mean much to the general motoring fraternity, both those professionally interested and those outside of the car trade."

New York Boasts Of An Auto Pawnshop

The latest thing in pawnshops is one for motor cars. Heretofore pawnshops have been reserved for the class that want to put up their watch or dress, but now, with so many workingmen owning flivvers, those who are on the inside of the pawning business decided that a similar institution for motor cars would not be bad.

The New York motor car pawnshop is located in the heart of gasoline now. Here, when the motor owner is short of ready money, he may drive his "fliv" and place it in "hock." If he fails to pay back the loan with interest the car is sold as second-hand.

All in all, it is said to be the most profitable business for these pioneers in the pawnbroking line, and they always have a hundred or more cars of all kinds and conditions on hand.

Be sure to repair the little cuts regularly.

The Psalm Of The Storage Battery

The Central Garage furnishes the following psalm of the storage battery:

I have strength and power at your disposal; your obedient servant; I am your light; I lead the way in the darkness; your friend in need; but you are my enemy. I give you your start but you forget me. I am strong for my size and you need me, use me, abuse me and kill me.

You overload me with work and don't feed me. You overfeed me and let me remain idle. You raise my temperature from your ill treatment until I die.

The opposite side of my constitution rebels; my positive sides ache until they break; you cause me to conflict with my negative side and ruin me; you let me go weeks without water until I die of thirst; you borrow and you do not pay back; you charge me and do not let me balance the account.

With you as my master, my days are numbered. I cannot and will not stand it, I will die first.

Yet there is lots of good in me, if you will try and understand me. Study my requirements or pay for your ignorance. When I am full I refuse to take more. My life circuit is complete, yet you spoil its contact; you let me get dirty and dusty, even my face cracks from your mistreatment.

I AM YOUR STORAGE BATTERY.

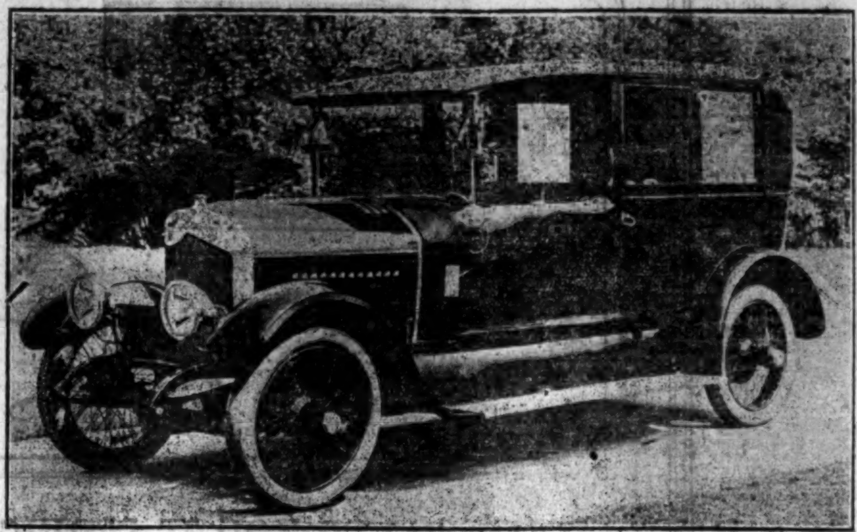
PUTTING THEM OUT

During the first nine months of 1920, $50,000,000 worth of passenger and commercial motor vehicles were exported from the United States to European countries, Great Britain alone taking $27,000,000 worth.

FARMERS AUTO OWNERS

Fully 85 per cent of the automobiles in Iowa, Nebrasra and South Dakota are owned by farmers who purchased their cars principally for business purposes.

A New Arrival In Shanghai Motordom



The 1921 model Crossley Saloon Limousine, a shipment of which has recently been received by the China Motors, Ltd. These are the first cars of this class to reach the Far East since the war. It is made by Crossley's Limited, of Manchester, whose representative, Mr. D. C. Weir, with Mr. W. H. Davies, automotive engineer for the Company are at present in Shanghai. The Crossley Saloon Limousine took first prize at the recent Chicago Automotive Show for beauty of line and coachwork. The first of these cars to be uncrated on arrival here was purchased by Mr. Edward Ezra. The new cars are on view at the Eastern Garage, where consignments are being received every two weeks. A full stock of spare parts is on hand.

A Motor Digest

Castor oil is extensively used as a lubricant in racing cars.

M. Trouve, of Paris, is credited with making the first motorcycle in 1880.

Sixty-five percent of the world's output of automobile tires are manufactured in Akron, Ohio.

Garage is a French noun derived from the verb "garer" to put aside or apart under shelter.

In England, motorists pay a license of one pound per horsepower—nearly $200 for a 45-horsepower car.

The famous Grand Prix of Italy is to be revived this year under the auspices of the Automobile Club d'Italia.

Last year, a typical mile of road in Illinois cost more than $40,000.

Women are engaged as garage keepers in England.

There are 2,273,131 miles of public roads in the United States.

Spain, with a population of 26,000,000, has only 20,000 automobiles.

Elizabeth Ann McCoy, of Pipestone, Manitoba, has the distinction of being the first woman in the province to be awarded a construction of roads. She recently secured a contract from the Good Roads Board for road building in the Pipestone municipality.

As a warning to reckless drivers, the Board of Trade of Goshen, New York has erected large signs on each side of the Otterkill Bridge, where many accidents have occurred. The signs bear the following inscription: "Private cemetery across the bridge for reckless drivers." The warnings are in black and white decorated with skull and cross bones.

The Automobile League Association of New York City has cars patrolling the metropolis district to offer free road service for its members. Expert repair men operate the service cars, which are equipped with inner tubes, blow-out patches, jacks, tow-lines, spark plugs and a surplus supply of gasoline. The A. L. A. cars are operated over separate routes every day from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. The service is given to members of the association gratis and no tipping is allowed.

In spite of the high cost of motor spirits at 53 cents a gallon in Havana, one can ride any place in the city for 30 cents.

The longest continuous stretch of hard-surfaced road, east of the Mississippi river, 700 miles in length, is from Portland, Maine, to Washington, D.C.

In place of riding a spirited broncho, federal government agents in Montana operate fast motor cars to round up bootleggers in that territory.

According to estimates there is said to be 60 billion barrels of crude oil still in the fields of the earth, or a sufficient supply to last the next 168 years.

Iron Pipe Makes Good Bench Legs

Substantial legs for supporting a small or large work bench can be made up readily from lengths of wrought iron pipe, the ends of which are split and flared out as shown in the drawing. Two splits are made crosswise of the pipe and the metal turned out square to the body of the pipe. Where this is done at each end the pipe is then drilled and secured with lag screws, making a neat and substantial support. For shelf use the pipe is similarly split, but the ends are turned to positions which correspond to the surface of the side wall and to the under surface of the shelf.

Don't Let Spares Soak With Rain

Here is a tire-mileage hint. Serious injury is often caused new tires carried as spares by allowing them to become water-soaked during a rainstorm. Tread cuts will also cause a water-soaked condition. A soggy tire is "dead" or numb, with little resiliency. The carcass deteriorates rapidly from moisture. Miller tiremen assert that there is sufficient lubricant built in standard-make tires to last throughout their life. There is no need for an additional lubricant. As a matter of fact, water will not mix with the lubricants already in the tire.

CIRCUS DISPLAYED ONE OF FIRST CARS

In 1896 There Were Only 4 Machines In U. S.; Initial Show Was Held In 1900

"It is hard to conceive that in 1896 there were but four automobiles in the United States," recently remarked Harold L. Arnold, Hudson-Essex distributer for three states and a slice of Mexico.

"Yet in that year Barnum and Bailey announced that they would exhibit throughout the country a 'horseless vehicle.'

"It is also hard to realise—and a trifle painful—that in 1898 gasoline sold for 6 cents a gallon.

"The first New York auto show was held in 1900 and the first transcontinental run was made three years later. It required more than two months, from May 23 to July 26, for a motor car to cross the country. Think of that in comparison with the Essex record of four days, fourteen hours and forty-three minutes!

"Twenty-five years ago Thomas A. Edison was quoted as saying 'The horseless vehicle is the coming wonder—a great invention, which will facilitate commerce and enrich the country just as much as the discovery of gold.' Looking backward from the pinnacle of today it is a great satisfaction to know that his prediction was conservative, rather than radical."

OPEN NEW AIR ROUTE

A new air service was started on April 14 between London and Amsterdam by the Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij, using Fokker monoplanes, Type F-111. This type is fitted with Siddeley Puma engines of 230 horsepower and carries five passengers in an enclosed cabin. The flight takes about three hours and a half, and it is expected that the service will be widely patronised.

Car's Rear Axles Taken Out On Trip

San Francisco, Saturday, May 24.—A rather novel stunt was pulled off by a Buick this week, when George Stanley, chief demonstrator for the Howard Auto Company, drove a new car to the top of Mount Wilson, removed both rear axles, and with these supposedly necessary parts of a motor car reposing snugly in the tonneau, drove to the bottom of the Mount Wilson motor trail without the slightest inconvenience.

Some of the cleverest engineers of today are employed by the big motor car manufacturers to discover how it is possible to build new safety features in the late model automobiles. Of course, the average automobile owner wouldn't care to take the rear axles out of his car and attempt such a "he-man" trip as the Mount Wilson descent, but many would undoubtedly derive considerable satisfaction in knowing that a broken axle would not affect his safety should such a thing happen on a trip.

Stanley says that the hardest part of the trip was to get someone to ride with him.

"The only difference between making the long coast down Mount Wilson without any rear axles and any ordinary trip," says Stanley, "is that I couldn't count on the compression of my motor for braking, but had to depend entirely on my brakes. We reached the bottom of the trail in fine shape, slipped the axles on the car in a few minutes, and drove home."

To Warm Motorcyclists Hands

Hands and feet of motorcycle riders can be kept warm with new attachments for their machines that convey warm exhaust gases from the engines to metal cowls.

A Movie Ford

The Mo-vie Ford is filled each
Night
With Rai-sins, Yeast, and Dy-na-
mite,
So that it gets (as I've heard sta-
ted)
In-de-cent-ly in-e-bri-a-ted,
And reels through Reels of co-mic
Fil-lums
De-signed to please the Janes and
Willums,
Who chuck-le when it does its
Tricks
Through slip-p'ry Streets and Falls
of Bricks;
And how they Shout when this
poor Fliv-ver
Goes Plung-ing Head-long in the
Ri-ver!
I can't see why the Cen-sor Boards
Per-mit such Cru-el-ty to Fords.

NEW ENGLISH SOLID TIRE

A new automobile tire of English invention is made of solid rubber with large, deep chambers cut into it from the side, which is fitted against the wheel rim.

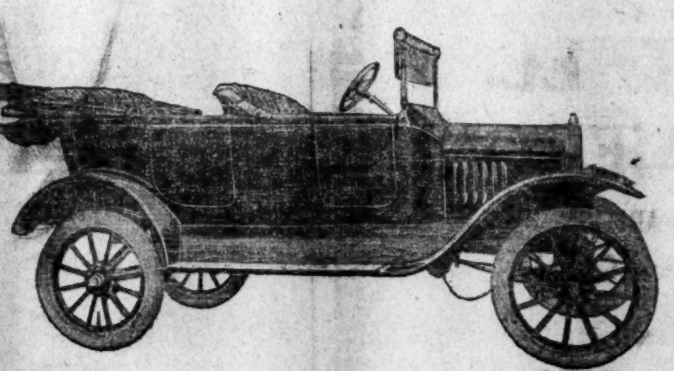
Simple Way To Keep Springs Oile

A simple means of keeping ca springs supplied with lubrican may be devised from a small coppe tube and part of a roll of electrician's tape. Bend an elbow i one end of a copper tube eight o ten inches long, and flatten the rest of the tube so that it will fi snugly against the side of the spring. Drill holes in the pipe a short intervals and then tape it securely to the spring. Thereafter the leaves may be kept lubricated by pouring oil periodically into the tube. The device has the objection however, that the tape will wea from spring flexion and must b renewed occasionally.

UNIQUE TRACTOR PLOW

The shares of a Quebec inventor's tractor plow move transversely on endless belts as the machine is moved over the ground which thereby is tilled in two directions at once.

THE NEW DE LUXE MODEL FORD

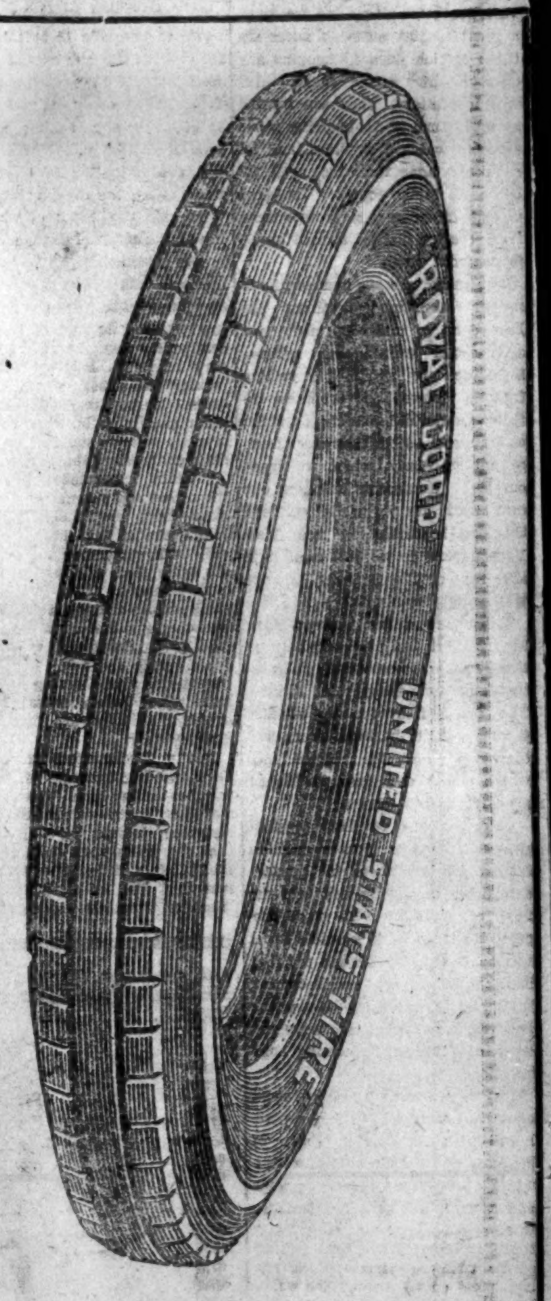


HAS THE STYLE AND FINISH TO SATISFY YOU
AT THE PRICE YOU WANT TO PAY

Special Colors to Suit Your Fancy

It costs nothing
to have a look-see
or a ride.

HUDFORD GARAGE
89-91 Rue Montauban



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Motorists are agreed upon one thing:
that
ROYAL CORD TIRES
are the best answer to every question of mileage and tire economy.

No matter how great the distance or how strenuous the way, ROYAL CORD TIRES give real quality service.

If you want a cheaper tire, we have Fabrics of the same make that are as good as money can buy.

Cord Tires in Inch Sizes only

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FAMOUS DESIGNER IN DORT FACTORY

Former Worker In Carriage Body Plant Now Shows His Power In Car Building

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BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

When a car owner has installed on his vehicle a winter body of any type he should remember that he has added considerable weight to the vehicle. For this reason it is necessary that he carefully adjust the breaks to care for the added burden. Neglecct of this obvious precaution causes many minor rear-end collisions in city driving and may contribute to serious accident.

Here's Temporary Cooling Method

In case the pump of the water system goes out of business while the car is on the road it is still possible to get home without trouble by filling the cooling system full of fresh water and then running on high gear with the spark well advanced. Also shut off the ignition on down grades and coast. In case signs of overheating develop, drain the system and refill it with fresh water.

Low Water Hurts Spark Plug

Operating the engine without sufficient water or with no water at all may result in injury to the spark plugs. To give service without cracking the plugs must be properly cooled and provision for this is generally made in the water jacketing system. When the water runs low the plugs become hotter and there is great danger of their being damaged.

HEATER TRAILER FOR ROADS

For asphalt road repairing a two-wheeled heater that holds eight gallons of repair material and can be towed behind an automobile has been invented.

The latest motorcycle census shows that there are 271,000 riders in the United States. New York State leads with 69,349 registered machines; Pennsylvania is second with 23,981; Ohio has 19,400 and Illinois 10,368.

JOINS R. H. COLLINS

CADILLAC CHIEF ENGINEER QUITS JOB

B. H. Anibal Will Be Associated With Former President Of General Motors

B. H. Anibal, chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, has resigned and associated himself with R. H. Collins, who recently withdrew as president and general manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, to manufacture an automobile bearing his own name.

Mr. Anibal has returned to the office which he occupied for the last ten years in the former main plant of the Cadillac, recently purchased by Mr. Collins.

The first two years of Mr. Anibal's 12 years' association with General Motors Corporation were spent in the engineering department of the Olds Motor Works, where he was one of the designers of the Oldsmobile Limited.

He joined the Cadillac engineering department in 1911 and assisted in designing the 1912 four-cylinder Cadillac which first introduced electric starting and lighting to the public.

As designer, assistant designing engineer, engineer in charge of motor designs, assistant chief engineer and chief engineer, he was intimately associated with every engineering problem and development at Cadillac during the last ten years, including the introduction of the first eight-cylinder car in this country.

During the World War Mr. Anibal represented the Cadillac engineering department at Washington in working out problems of design an other questions in connection with the Liberty motor.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE

They took a lot of iron,
  Some leather, wood and steel,
And fastened it together.
  And then they put a wheel
On each and every corner—
  Four tires filled with air;
And on the back they built a rack,
  And there they put a spare.
They placed it in a window
  Where every one could see,
It wasn't hard to read the card:
  "$10,000 F. O. B."
And men did look with envy,
  And maidens heaved a sigh,
And little boys forgot their toys,
  And babes forgot to cry.
And in another store next door
  There was a fine display
Of lots of things we have to have
To live from day to day.
And did the people notice this?
  Not more than one or two.
They stood in line to see that sign—
F. Q. B.—P. D. Q.!

H. S. OSBORNE.

DEVICE FOR CLEANING CARS

A device comprising an air compresor with water connections is now being used satisfactorily for cleaning dirt and grease from automobiles.

In England, a garage intended for the use of aerial tourists has been opened near London, where the owner of a private airplane can have repairs made while he waits. Highly skilled mechanics, gasoline and oil are supplied. The business is almost identical with that of the familiar automobile garage.

VALVE STEM LEAKAGE

Leakage around the stems of the intake valves usually manifests itself in a falling off in power, difficult starting and misfiring at small throttle openings. A makeshift remedy lies in fitting the valve stem guides with some form of lubricant retaining means. This may be either a series of narrow grooves cut in the valve stem and into which a graphite and oil paste has been rubbed, so as to fill them, or stuffing boxes may be fitted at the outer end of the guides. This latter is the more permanent and satisfactory job in that, should the guide wear considerably, the nut may be drawn down upon the packing, thereby preventing leakage.

A Royal Gift For Royalty

A wedding gift large enough to hold the bride and bridegroom and several members of the bridal party was included in the magnificent remembrances which were showered upon the Princess Elisabeth of Roumania on the occasion of her recent marriage to Prince George of Greece.

The gift, a Cadillac touring car, was presented to the Princess by the City of Bucharest, as a token of the affection of the people of that city for this popular member of the royal family. The presentation took place at the gateway of the Cotroceni Palace, M. L'Ingenieur Pennesco-Kertsch, Managing Director of the Roumanian Automobile Company, being delegated to deliver the Cadillac to Her Highness on behalf of the city.

Among the beautiful gifts there was none which elicited expressions of greater admiration than the touring car. The royal family of Roumania is noted for its fondness for outdoor recreations, and most of them are enthusiastic followers of motoring. Prince Nicholas, brother of the bride, is an expert driver, and was one of the first to take the wheel, he personally acting as chauffeur for the wedding party. Princess Ileana is also a keen lover of motor cars, and was one of the party which drove away with her sister for the try-out of the car.

The gratification of the Princess Elisabeth as well as of the rest of the royal family, was very pleasing to the people of Bucharest, who gathered to honor the bride and bridegroom, and to witness their departure from the palace in the luxurious equipage which they had supplied. The Princess in expressing her thanks for the gift stated that there was nothing which could have given her greater pleasure than the Cadillac.

Automobile Fires: Causes And How To Prevent Them

Back Firing, Superheated Exhaust Pipes, Short Circuit Are All Things That May Lead To Destructive Blazes

BY H. CLIFFORD BROKAW

Every automobile owner and driver ought to know what to do in case the car begins to burn up.

The principal cause of such fires is back firing. The chief cause of back firing is too lean a mixture fed to the cylinders. When there is a back fire a sheet of flame comes from the air intake of the carburetor. If there is anything inflammable near by it is very apt to catch on fire.

Gasoline vaporises so rapidly that if there is gasoline in the drip pan there is almost sure to be a sufficient mixture around the carburetor to make trouble. Therefore, keep the drip pan free from gasoline. See that there is no leak in the supply pipe or in the connection to the carburetor. Also see that there is no overflow coming from the carburetor due to poor seating of the float valve.

SPEED DRIVING MAY DO IT

Running a car at high speed for a long distance may cause the exhaust pipe to become hot. If it is next to any wood this may cause a fire, especially if there is an accumulation of grease and oil on the woodwork. Therefore minimise this danger by driving a little slower than top speed and by keeping the woodwork free from grease and oil

The exhaust pipe also heats up when the engine is run with a greatly retarded spark. Sometimes it will become red hot and set the woodwork on fire.

Fires have been known to catch by opening the muffler cut out in starting up. This danger is greater inside the garage than out of doors, since there is usually more or less of spilled grease and gasoline on the garage floor.

Another cause of fire comes from short-circuiting of the ignition or lighting systems. A short circuit may heat one of the wires red hot and burn off the insulation. If there is any accumulation of grease or oil or gasoline by, a fire may start.

Static electricity is sometimes a cause of fire. This is generated when gasoline is filtered through chamois under certain conditions. Some funnels have a chamois strainer. If such a funnel does not touch the gas tank a static spark may cross the gap and set fire to the volatising gasoline.

PROTECTION IS ADVISED

It is taken for granted that the owner of a car has insured it against loss by fire. His car is much more apt to burn than his residence, and practically every one nowadays protects his home through fire insurance against loss by fire. Another form of fire insurance protection which ought to be a part of the equipment of every car is one or two fire extinguishers. Some fire insurance companies insist that there be extinguishers on all cars they insure, and most insurance concerns give a reduced rate to cars thus equipped.

Having taken precaution to prevent your automobile catching on fire, you may be surprised some day to find it in flames. When you attend the theater you note the various exits and figure out what you would do in case of fire. It is worth while to have in mind what to do on finding your car on fire. The time required to figure this out after a fire has started may mean a heap of twisted ruins instead of an automobile.

Grab your fire extinguisher. Locate the position of the fire, and work the extinguisher to the limit. Do not be afraid of an explosion. There will not be any. Get as near to the blaze as you can without being burned.

YOU CAN AFFORD THIS

Water is not much good in extinguishing burning oil or gasoline. Sand or salt will put out such a blaze better than water. One of the best things to use in case of fire is the carbon tetrachloride compound which is the basis of the liquid extinguishers on the market. But it is much better to use this compound through the medium of an extinguisher. And the expense is not much greater.

The man who can afford a car can certainly afford the general satisfaction that comes from having fire insurance and fire extinguishers and from taking every possible precaution to prevent his automobile from going up in smoke.

NEW RINGS AND OIL LEAKS

It frequently happens that after new piston rings have been installed for the express purpose of stopping oil leaks the condition continues just the same. It may be necessary to lap the rings for a really satisfactory job. If the cylinder has been worn out of round it will be necessary to fit the ring to the altered shape and lapping is necessary.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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MUSTER
MAXIMUM
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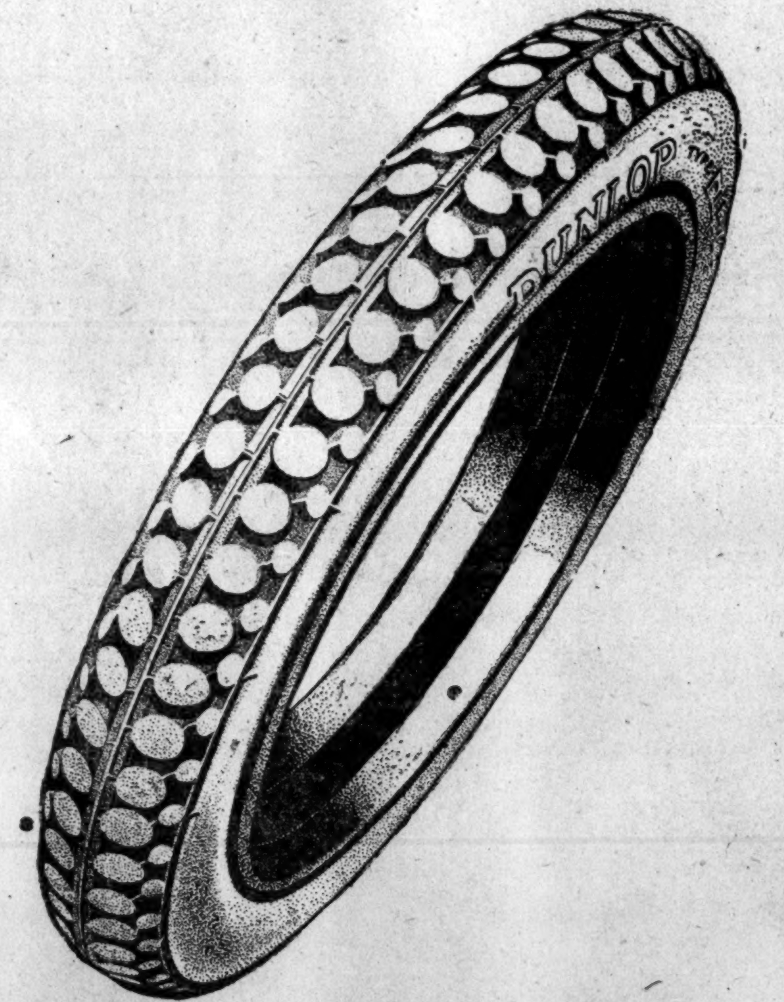

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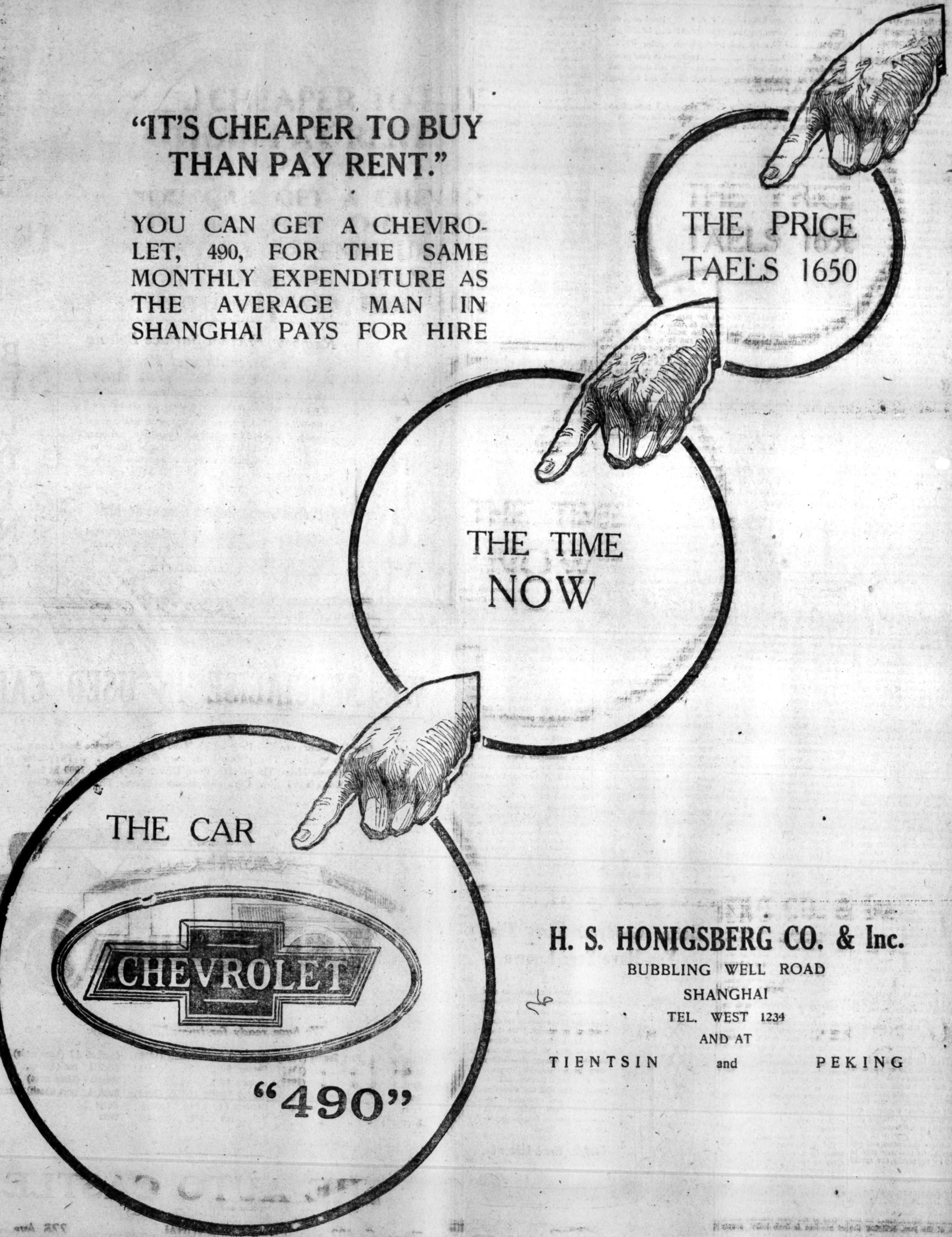
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TIENTSIN and PEKING

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Many motorists seem to believe that tire chains induce wear. Not if they are properly used. Without tire chains the drive wheels tend to spin around more or less on slippery surfaces. Sharp pieces of stone, cinders and other similar material in the road cut the rubber and scrape it deeply, a condition that does not arise when the chains are in place.

BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

When a car owner has installed on his vehicle a winter body of any type he should remember that he has added considerable weight to the vehicle. For this reason it is necessary that he carefully adjust the breaks to care for the added burden. Neglecct of this obvious precaution causes many minor rear-end collisions in city driving and may contribute to serious accident.

Here's Temporary Cooling Method

In case the pump of the water system goes out of business while the car is on the road it is still possible to get home without trouble by filling the cooling system full of fresh water and then running on high gear with the spark well advanced. Also shut off the ignition on down grades and coast. In case signs of overheating develop, drain the system and refill it with fresh water.

Low Water Hurts Spark Plug

Operating the engine without sufficient water or with no water at all may result in injury to the spark plugs. To give service without cracking the plugs must be properly cooled and provision for this is generally made in the water jacketing system. When the water runs low the plugs become hotter and there is great danger of their being damaged.

HEATER TRAILER FOR ROADS

For asphalt road repairing a two-wheeled heater that holds eight gallons of repair material and can be towed behind an automobile has been invented.

The latest motorcycle census shows that there are 271,000 riders in the United States. New York State leads with 69,349 registered machines; Pennsylvania is second with 23,981; Ohio has 19,400 and Illinois 10,368.

JOINS R. H. COLLINS

CADILLAC CHIEF ENGINEER QUITS JOB

B. H. Anibal Will Be Associated With Former President Of General Motors

B. H. Anibal, chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, has resigned and associated himself with R. H. Collins, who recently withdrew as president and general manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, to manufacture an automobile bearing his own name.

Mr. Anibal has returned to the office which he occupied for the last ten years in the former main plant of the Cadillac, recently purchased by Mr. Collins.

The first two years of Mr. Anibal's 12 years' association with General Motors Corporation were spent in the engineering department of the Olds Motor Works, where he was one of the designers of the Oldsmobile Limited.

He joined the Cadillac engineering department in 1911 and assisted in designing the 1912 four-cylinder Cadillac which first introduced electric starting and lighting to the public.

As designer, assistant designing engineer, engineer in charge of motor designs, assistant chief engineer and chief engineer, he was intimately associated with every engineering problem and development at Cadillac during the last ten years, including the introduction of the first eight-cylinder car in this country.

During the World War Mr. Anibal represented the Cadillac engineering department at Washington in working out problems of design an other questions in connection with the Liberty motor.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE

They took a lot of iron,
  Some leather, wood and steel,
And fastened it together,
  And then they put a wheel
On each and every corner—
  Four tires filled with air;
And on the back they built a rack,
  And there they put a spare.
They placed it in a window
  Where every one could see,
It wasn't hard to read the card:
  "$10,000 F. O. B."
And men did look with envy,
  And maidens heaved a sigh,
And little boys forgot their toys,
  And babes forgot to cry.
And in another store next door
  There was a fine display
Of lots of things we have to have
To live from day to day.
And did the people notice this?
  Not more than one or two.
They stood in line to see that
  sign—
F. Q. B.—P. D. Q.!

H. S. OSBORNE.

DEVICE FOR CLEANING CARS

A device comprising an air compresor with water connections is now being used satisfactorily for cleaning dirt and grease from automobiles.

In England, a garage intended for the use of aerial tourists has been opened near London, where the owner of a private airplane can have repairs made while he waits. Highly skilled mechanics, gasoline and oil are supplied. The business is almost identical with that of the familiar automobile garage.

VALVE STEM LEAKAGE

Leakage around the stems of the intake valves usually manifests itself in a falling off in power, difficult starting and misfiring at small throttle openings. A makeshift remedy lies in fitting the valve stem guides with some form of lubricant retaining means. This may be either a series of narrow grooves cut in the valve stem and into which a graphite and oil paste has been rubbed, so as to fill them, or stuffing boxes may be fitted at the outer end of the guides. This latter is the more permanent and satisfactory job in that, should the guide wear considerably, the nut may be drawn down upon the packing, thereby preventing leakage.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

A Royal Gift For Royalty

A wedding gift large enough to hold the bride and bridegroom and several members of the bridal party was included in the magnificent remembrances which were showered upon the Princess Elisabeth of Roumania on the occasion of her recent marriage to Prince George of Greece.

The gift, a Cadillac touring car, was presented to the Princess by the City of Bucharest, as a token of the affection of the people of that city for this popular member of the royal family. The presentation took place at the gateway of the Cotroceni Palace, M. L'Ingenieur Pennesco-Kertsch, Managing Director of the Roumanian Automobile Company, being delegated to deliver the Cadillac to Her Highness on behalf of the city.

Among the beautiful gifts there was none which elicited expressions of greater admiration than the touring car. The royal family of Roumania is noted for its fondness for outdoor recreations, and most of them are enthusiastic followers of motoring. Prince Nicholas, brother of the bride, is an expert driver, and was one of the first to take the wheel, he personally acting as chauffeur for the wedding party. Princess Ileana is also a keen lover of motor cars, and was one of the party which drove away with her sister for the try-out of the car.

The gratification of the Princess Elisabeth, as well as of the rest of the royal family, was very pleasing to the people of Bucharest, who gathered to honor the bride and bridegroom, and to witness their departure from the palace in the luxurious equipage which they had supplied. The Princess in expressing her thanks for the gift stated that there was nothing which could have given her greater pleasure than the Cadillac.

Automobile Fires: Causes And How To Prevent Them

Back Firing, Superheated Exhaust Pipes, Short Circuit Are All Things That May Lead To Destructive Blazes

BY H. CLIFFORD BROKAW

Every automobile owner and driver ought to know what to do in case the car begins to burn up.

The principal cause of such fires is back firing. The chief cause of back firing is too lean a mixture fed to the cylinders. When there is a back fire a sheet of flame comes from the air intake of the carburetor. If there is anything inflammable near by it is very apt to catch on fire.

Gasoline vaporises so rapidly that if there is gasoline in the drip pan there is almost sure to be a sufficient mixture around the carburetor to make trouble. Therefore, keep the drip pan free from gasoline. See that there is no leak in the supply pipe or in the connection to the carburetor. Also see that there is no overflow coming from the carburetor due to poor seating of the float valve.

SPEED DRIVING MAY DO IT

Running a car at high speed for a long distance may cause the exhaust pipe to become hot. If it is next to any wood this may cause a fire, especially if there is an accumulation of grease and oil on the woodwork. Therefore minimise this danger by driving a little slower than top speed and by keeping the woodwork free from grease and oil

The exhaust pipe also heats up when the engine is run with a greatly retarded spark. Sometimes it will become red hot and set the woodwork on fire.

Fires have been known to catch by opening the muffler cut out in starting up. This danger is greater inside the garage than out of doors, since there is usually more or less of spilled grease and gasoline on the garage floor.

Another cause of fire comes from short-circuiting of the ignition or lighting systems. A short circuit may heat one of the wires red hot and burn off the insulation. If there is any accumulation of grease or oil or gasoline by, a fire may start.

Static electricity is sometimes a cause of fire. This is generated when gasoline is filtered through chamois under certain conditions. Some funnels have a chamois strainer. If such a funnel does not touch the gas tank a static spark may cross the gap and set fire to the volatising gasoline.

PROTECTION IS ADVISED

It is taken for granted that the owner of a car has insured it against loss by fire. His car is much more apt to burn than his residence, and practically every one nowadays protects his home through fire insurance against loss by fire. Another form of fire insurance protection which ought to be a part of the equipment of every car is one or two fire extinguishers. Some fire insurance companies insist that there be extinguishers on all cars they insure, and most insurance concerns give a reduced rate to cars thus equipped.

Having taken precaution to prevent your automobile catching on fire, you may be surprised some day to find it in flames. When you attend the theater you note the various exits and figure out what you would do in case of fire. It is worth while to have in mind what to do on finding your car on fire. The time required to figure this out after a fire has started may mean a heap of twisted ruins instead of an automobile.

Grab your fire extinguisher. Locate the position of the fire, and work the extinguisher to the limit. Do not be afraid of an explosion. There will not be any. Get as near to the blaze as you can without being burned.

YOU CAN AFFORD THIS

Water is not much good in extinguishing burning oil or gasoline. Sand or salt will put out such a blaze better than water. One of the best things to use in case of fire is the carbon tetrachloride compound which is the basis of the liquid extinguishers on the market. But it is much better to use this compound through the medium of an extinguisher. And the expense is not much greater.

The man who can afford a car can certainly afford the general satisfaction that comes from having fire insurance and fire extinguishers and from taking every possible precaution to prevent his automobile from going up in smoke.

NEW RINGS AND OIL LEAKS

It frequently happens that after new piston rings have been installed for the express purpose of stopping oil leaks the condition continues just the same. It may be necessary to lap the rings for a really satisfactory job. If the cylinder has been worn out of round it will be necessary to fit the ring to the altered shape and lapping is necessary.

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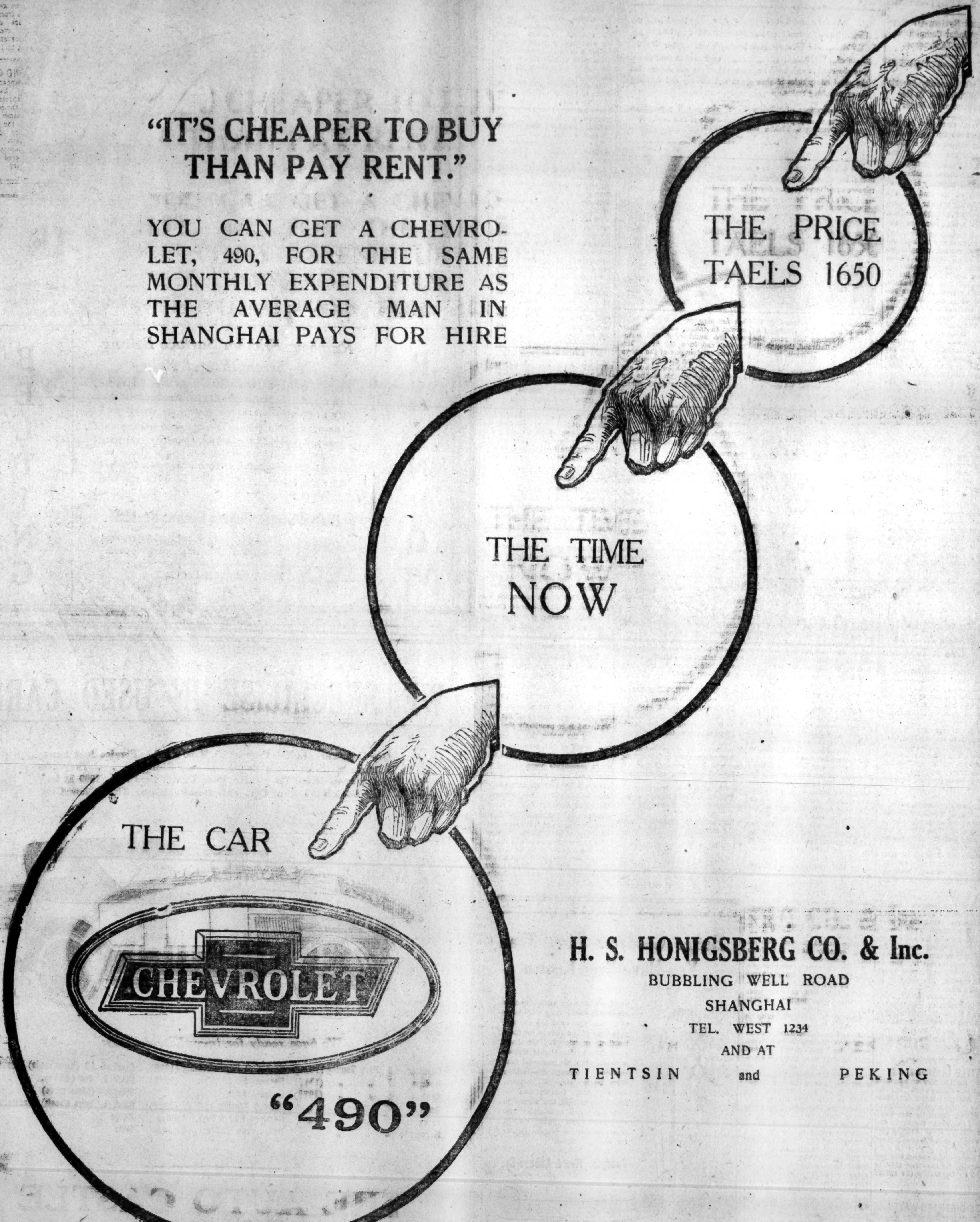

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U.S. IS NOT AIDING PLANE MANUFACTURE

Government System Of Buying Only Under Competitive Bids A Bar To Progress

CURTISS IN STATEMENH

President Of Company Asserts It Costs $1,900,000 To Develop Successful Motor

In a recent statement by the President of the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Corporation a somewhat pessimistic view of the future of airplane manufacturing in the United States is taken.

The Curtiss Company is one of the largest of its kind in the world. During the war the company employed 170,000 workers, producing 5,811 complete airplanes and something over 5,000 additional motors. It has research laboratories, flying fields and schools all over the United States, from Riverside, California to Buffalo, New York, and factories at Garden City and Buffalo. The Garden City plant covers 260 acres, and contains, besides the shops, a drafting department, an aerodynamic laboratory, a 7½ foot wind tunnel, chemical and physical laboratories, motor laboratory, etc. The company also maintains distributors and agencies throughout the United States, Central and South America and in the Philippines.

Glenn Curtiss was one of the pioneers of flying. He is credited with producing the first successful V-type motor, and his system of controls was widely copied. American aviators took part of their preliminary training in the famous Curtiss JN-4 planes, which are still used in training work.

In the statement, the President of the Company asserts that it costs at least $1,900,000 to develop a successful airplane motor, and goes on to say that the Government system of buying airplanes and airplane motors only under competitive bids is not conducive to scientific progress. He points out that no company can spend that amount of money and suffer the disappointment of experimental labor—which is so often lost labor—only to have the product of that labor, if successful taken up by the Government and thrown open to competitive bidding.

◆

New Standard Of Mileage In Tire Use Is Noticed

What may a motorist expect from his tires? No question seems less understood among car owners. Men are no longer content with the old time service, but demand a new criterion as standard tire mileage increase.

A tire is no stronger than its weakest part, so the object of every tire manufacturer with an interest in his product is to build a perfectly balanced tire. It is not enough that the raw products be of maximum strength and quality. Balanced construction is of first importance.

Strong beads are useless with a weaker carcass. There is no object in the side walls enduring after the carcass is gone. The same is true of the tread and of the breaker strip imbedded in cushion gum. An overamount of material going into any one part means not only increased cost without increased efficiency, but the weakening of the whole.

A tire under normal air pressure and load will perform a specific amount of work. The same tire under abnormal conditions of overload or underinflation will in all probability perform the same work, but for a much shorter period. Excessive strain on certain parts wear them out more rapidly. Service rather than mileage is the gauge of tire excellence, according to Miller tire men.

It is important to maintain the valve and ignition. Many engines are designed with chain drives and others with gears. In either construction lost motion should be eliminated.

◆

RATTLE IN SHACKLES

Spring shackle play or looseness between the spring end and the shackle may give much annoyance until the seat of trouble is discovered. Rattling caused by this looseness will be more frequent and distinct when the car is riding over fairly rough roads. A good method of taking up the play is to place shims between the spring end and the shackle. Or the play may be removed by tightening the spring bolt.

◆

USE DISTILLED WATER

Internal trouble of a battery will often be brought about by the accumulation of sediment in the bottom of the jars, bridging the grids containing the elements and causing a short circuit between the plates. To endeavor to avoid such a condition, distilled water should be used in refilling the cells.

Reminder To Reckless Drivers

At the crossing of Elsnoir Ave Road over the Pennsylvania System tracks at Cincinnati O at 520Pm A.M./P.M. Feb 9th 1921, automobile bearing license number D408 State of Ohio, registered in your name, was observed to approach and cross the tracks and disregarded the usual safety rules of slow speed and looking and listening for approaching trains.

Observance of "Safety First" slogan will prevent an accident such as is portrayed on reverse side of this card.
Blue Touring - White Wire Wheels

Ward Combs
Observer

This automobile was struck by a passenger train at the crossing shown, where the usual safety rules were not observed by the driver. One occupant was killed and four others were permanently injured

Because of the astounding increase of automobile accidents at railroad crossings this year, the Pennsylvania Railroad through its Safety First Department, is making a special effort to curb these unusually fatal accidents. Throughout the entire Pennsylvania system, wherever its tracks are laid, observers are on the lookout for careless motorists who persist in taking chances. They take the number of the automobile, and in a day or so Mr. Motorist receives one of the above postcards. It is a gentle reminder and warning which he is not apt to forget, and by this means the railroad expects to save many lives.

If Your Engine Runs 'Sweet' You Are Saving Fuel

There Are Other Things About The Car To Watch, Too, To Make Sure You're Not Wasting Your 'Gas'

It can make a lot of difference in the household budget in the course of a year whether or not the motorist has a care about his gasoline bills. To get the most out of a gallon of gas should be his concern, as much as it is his wife's problem to get the greatest possible wear out of Johnnie's stockings.

A number of things enter into the economical use of gasoline. To get as many miles as possible out of each gallon of gas that goes into the tank, all moving parts must work properly. The proper inflation and adjustment of tires tends to reduce the number of visits to the garage for gas. Proper lubrication has a similar effect. So does the correct firing of each cylinder of the engine and the proper adjustment of the carburetor. Excessive carbon in the cylinder causes a decided loss of power, due to back pressure on the piston, and the partial clogging of the muffler indirectly consumes extra gasoline. It is tremendously important to keep the muffler free.

To insure each cylinder getting its proper power without waste the engine should be driven with the spark lever advanced as far as possible without causing back pressure. The spark plug gaps should be properly adjusted to insure a thorough ignition of the charge; the spark plug should be kept clean to prevent the loss of a charge of gas through non-ignition. The interrupter points and the distributor should also be kept clean and properly adjusted.

BOOSTING THE GAS BILL

Dragging brakes and slipping clutches boost the gas bills. So does a loss of compression through leaky valves, weak valve springs, poor gaskets on spark plugs or valve caps. In a similar fashion, gasoline wasted through loose pet cocks, cylinder heads and piston rings increases operating costs. The man who gets the most out of a gallon of gasoline is one who keeps every part of his car properly adjusted. And this is only what every car owner ought to do anyway.

The intake manifold has to do with the distribution of the gas mixture from the carburetor to the several cylinders. A leak at the carburetor side would prevent drawing into the manifold a sufficient supply of the mixture so that the cylinders would be scantily supplied—perhaps one or more not supplied at all. Likewise, air would be drawn into the manifold through the leak and this would thin the mixture coming from the carburetor. As the mixture in the cylinders would be thin, it would fire badly or not at all, and the power would be lessened.

The natural thing to do when the mis-firing is noticed is to open the spray or needle valve, admitting more gasoline to the mixing chamber and making a higher consumption with no gain in power. The proper thing to do, however, is to look for a leak in the manifold.

LOOK OUT FOR LEAKS

One of the most common causes of gas loss is from leaky supply pipes. Where there is a solid pipe from tank to carburetor, the only leak, barring a break or perforation of the pipe, would be in the connection with the tank or carburetor. Such a leak is not only extravagant from the standpoint of gas consumption, but is also dangerous, for a stray flame or spark may ignite the gas.

A proper adjustment of the carburetor will be no little help in keeping the gas bill within the bounds of reason. The adjustment should be such as to make the mixture as lean as possible and have it fire readily, and to have the float not too high. One sure indication that the mixture is too rich is the presence of black smoke. One should avoid black smoke as he would the devil. If he does, the gas item in the budget should not be excessive.

The motorist should figure the number of miles he can be reasonably sure of getting to a gallon of gas. Then he should estimate liberally the number of miles he expects to go during the next month. On this basis, the cost of gas will be less usually than his budget estimates—perhaps enough less to help his wife buy more stockings for Johnnie.

ROAD PESTS, VARIOUS

Some drivers do not seem to hear,
Or else don't care—I can't tell which:
I try to pass them, and it's clear
I'll have to fly or take the ditch.

Then there's the other kind of pest,
Who moves aside to let me pass,
But when I get about abreast
He suddenly steps on the gas.

Another of the self-same crop
Will rush to take the hill ahead,
And when he can't quite reach the top
He tries to shift—and stalls instead.

There's one who really makes me swear;
I meet him, too, most every day—
The man who drives without a care
For such a thing as right of way.

H. S. OSBORNE.

Factories Expect Flood Of Orders

Detroit, June 18.—A rush of orders which will keep automobile factories operating all summer, thereby assuring continued employment for Detroit's army of mechanics, is anticipated by manufacturers as the result of numerous price reductions.

Manufacturers agree that the slump in buying which has slowed down production the last few weeks has been due to refusal of prospective buyers to place orders because they knew prices would be reduced.

Roy D. Chapin, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, said:

"I believe the general cutting of automobile prices is stimulating and stabilising the whole industry. As its result, a fair summer trade may be expected by manufacturers."

On all sides there is that encouraging "saw wood" attitude. Business men here are gradually swinging over to the belief that price cuts in the city's biggest commodity, the automobile, are going to work for eventual good.

The decline in bank deposits has struck a slower gait and liquidation of loans continues at about the same rate.

Home building goes on unabated, 710 permits being issued in May against 581 in April, and 686 for May, 1920.

◆

AUTOS CARRY BILLION

NUMBER FOUR TIMES THAT OF U. S. RAILROADS

Motor Car Serves Big Field As Means Of Transportation Over Short Distances

"Nearly five billion passengers were carried by motor cars in the year 1920," says George W. Davis, president of the Davis Motor Car Company. "This tremendous total is nearly four times the number of passengers carried by all the railroads. The motor cars of America are a transportation system in themselves, in a field of their own. The motor car is scarcely a competitor of the railroads, although in many instances it does supplant the railroad for personal transportation. The big field of the motor car is as a tributary or auxiliary system. It carries passengers for short distances, from the suburbs to the city, between towns that are close together, from farm to farm.

"Another great field for motor transportation is for travel from place to place where there is no other means of communication. Our rapidly growing highway system reaches out into the very highways and byways of the nation, and it is peculiarly the province of the motor car to supply this phase of our transportation.

"During 1920, 400,000,00 more passengers were carried by motor car than in 1919, while the railroads showed an increase of only 60,000,000. The service of the motor car is growing. It has become an indispensable transportation unit, of unlimited possibilities of future use. Greater highway development, and the increasing number of motor cars are two of the most important phases of our national life. Better transportation means better living."

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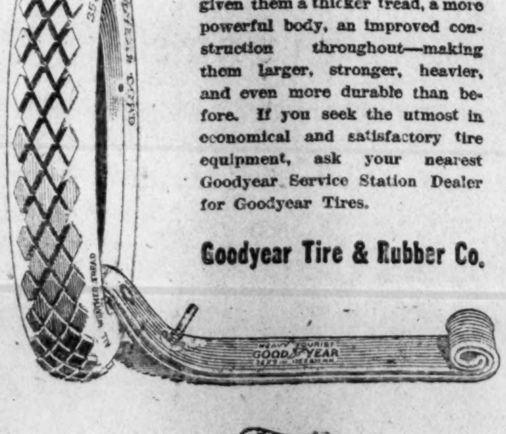
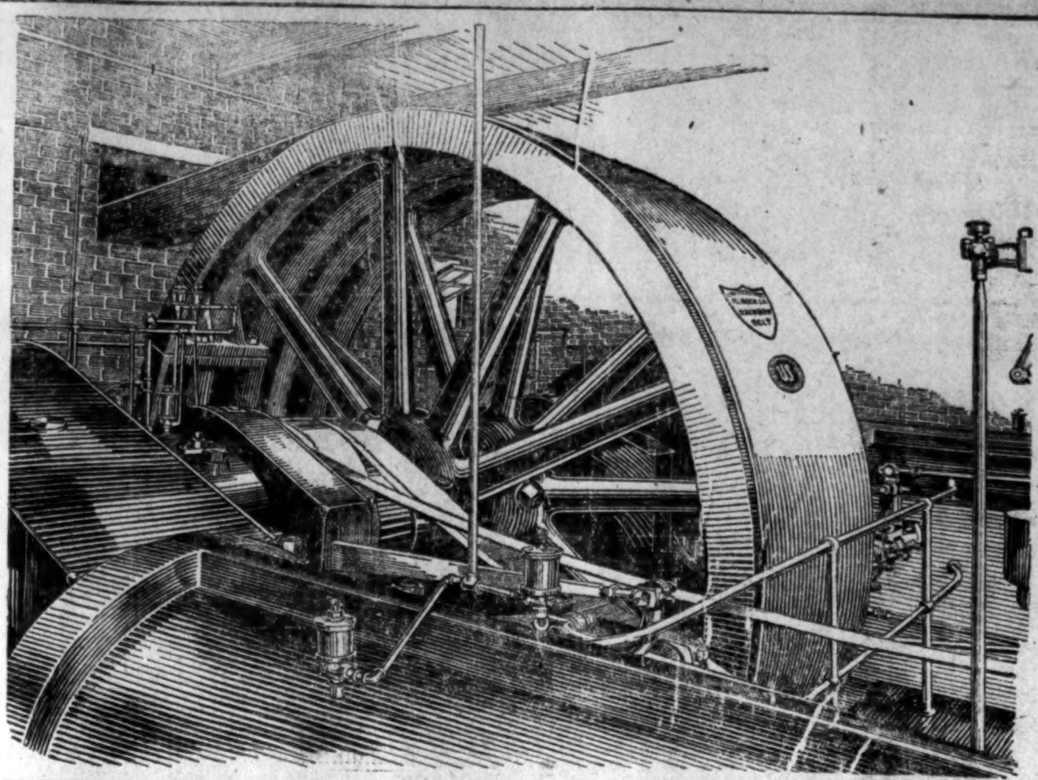


Goodyear Tires for passenger cars are better today than they have ever been. You need only to compare them with others to see their manifest superiority. We have given them a thicker tread, a more powerful body, an improved construction throughout—making them larger, stronger, heavier, and even more durable than before. If you seek the utmost in economical and satisfactory tire equipment, ask your nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer for Goodyear Tires.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR



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RAINBOW BELTING, properly installed, means greater power economy. To obtain the highest transmission efficiency in your mill, one of our representatives will be glad to exchange belting information with you with the idea of securing for you the most service per dollar invested in your rubber requirements.

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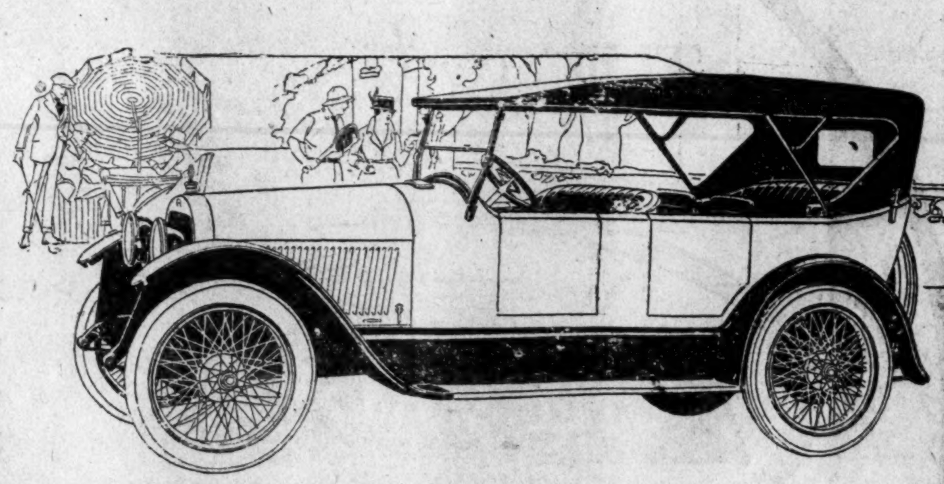

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Hudson 7 „ „ (1919)	Roamer 6 „ „ (1919)	Buick 6 run 4000 m. „
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Essex 5 „ „ „	Overland 90 5 Pass. Touring	Dodge „
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COMPARE ACME PRICES AND QUALITY WITH OTHERS.

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SIZE	PLAIN	NON-SKID	TUBES
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30 x 3½	22.50	25.00	4.80
31 x 3½	24.30	27.00	5.40
32 x 3½	25.20	28.00	6.20
31 x 4	32.40	36.00	6.80
32 x 4	33.30	27.00	7.00
33 x 4	35.10	39.00	7.40
34 x 4	36.90	41.00	7.80
34 x 4½	46.00	52.00	9.00
35 x 4½	48.00	54.00	9.80

Millimeter Sizes

SIZE	PLAIN	NON-SKID	TUBE
810 x 90	Tls. 24.30	Tls. 27.00	Tls. 5.45
815 x 105	33.30	37.00	7.00
820 x 120	45.00	50.00	7.60
875 x 105	39.60	44.00	7.80
880 x 120	50.00	54.00	9.00
920 x 120	54.00	56.00	9.80

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ON

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Max Friedman

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What Motoring Is Like In Japan

As to whether Japan is a country suitable for motoring, opinions differ somewhat violently. Those who have had the felicity of exceeding the speed limit all the way from Seattle to Los-Angeles generally speak of Japan with scorn and contempt, but their ideas on the subject are really very limited. Motoring in Japan is not merely speed; it is an adventure. One has to be something of an engineer and handy man, for there is no skilled assistance to be had when on the road, and a hundred and twenty miles is a long day's drive and very hard work. It is necessary to start well loaded with tinned foods and bread, for bread is seldom to be found on a journey. And it is also very necessary to keep on the correct road, for it is seldom indeed that one can turn back on to the proper road if once it has been left. Roads in Japan do not run parallel, joined at intervals by cross roads. For some miles round about Tokio and Yokohama there are comparatively wide roads traversing comparatively flat country, where moderate speeding may be done, but nearly everywhere else roads are narrow and seldom in good repair. It might almost be said that they are never in good repair, since the favorite method of repair is to spread loose pebbles from a river-bed over the surface. The vicinity of towns is often unpleasant owing to the constant passage of nightsoil carts—all farming in Japan being sewage farming,—but the motorist can at least get past them, though not always so soon as could be desired. The unfortunate pedestrian has either to lag a mile behind or put on speed to get in front.

Even by crawling round the coast it is impossible to keep long away from the hills. On the more level roads there are sometimes long stretches where, when it is clear, the speedometer may be tickled up to 40, but this never lasts half a minute on end. Man or beast, a hole or a cart or a curve in the road decrees caution, and down drops the speedometer perhaps to five miles in a couple of hundred yards. Going through a village the road is generally fairly wide, but at any given point it may be narrowed off by a jutting house or a roadside stream to the width of a single vehicle. And Young Japan, increasing, they tell us, at the rate of half a million a year, is swarming all over the road and must not be killed. Young Japan by natural instinct would throw stones at the car, but here a paternal education comes in, and stone-throwing is rare. Usually, by instruction, the wayfarer is greeted cheerfully with both hands raised in benediction and a shrill "Banzai!" One politely returns the shout, but to the girls who are grown too big this one waves a frivolous hand, at which they laugh merrily. These greetings without introductions may not be quite proper, but they are worth while for the cheerful smiles that are always forthcoming. In the remoter parts the motorist is the object of much lively curiosity, and a vision remains in mind of a young maid of seventeen or so who had left the bath to see the car pass, and stood as innocent as Eve at the gate, entirely unconscious that she was the object of as much interest as the car.

TERRORS OF THE ROAD

All sorts of things happen by the way. From large stones to loaded carts, obstructions have to be removed. Bullocks and horses are often shy of cars, and their drivers rapidly unhitch lest they bolt with the cart, and only too often they leave the cart in the middle of the road, where it is impossible to pass. Broken roads give some exciting and strenuous times. The approaches to a bridge are often remarkable. The road will run along the top of high river bank and then suddenly decide that the other side of the river is better. The birdge is at a sharp right angle to both sections, and the angle is often very difficult to negotiate. The greatest terror is the temporary bridge, sometimes in use for a year or more while the proper bridge is being repaired. The awkwardness of its approach is accentuated by the deep ruts made by carts, and the crossing of a track consisting of earth and pebbles on a foundation of brushwood is the more exciting by reason of the craziness of the supports. Bridges are sometimes tremendous, crossing great stretches of stony desert that may be covered once in a year or two by flood water. Villages are curious. Generally of only one street, which sometimes runs to inordinate length (one called Tsu, not far from the Grand Shrine at Ise, is no less than seven miles long!), the monotony of this single street is generally broken by a sharp right-angle kink. This may be simply "cusssedness," but seems more likely to be the copy of a Chinese recipe for doing the evil spirits (who, like motorists, prefer a clear road) a bad turn. But soon the road takes to the hills, zigzagging up among the trees and graceful bamboo clumps. The pass is often terraced into smaller and smaller ricefields almost to the summit. Wonderful loops and "hairpins" go climbing up, and at every turn there is a magnificent view. Occasionally the road has fallen partly into the ravine, and the car skirts very precariously past on what is left of it, hoping that it will not take the opportunity of another little landslide. When it happens to be a military road that crosses the pass one thinks less harshly of militarism. Some are beautifully engineered and graded.

WAYSIDE DELIGHTS

The top of the pass is generally a good place for lunch. There are wayside teahouses in plenty but on the pass the traveller is free from the curiousity of villagers of all ages. Plates, boiling water, chopsticks, and generally Japan's watery lager beer are forthcoming, and there is usually a pure mountain spring Best of all, the old woman washes up afterwards. On most days' rides one traces a river to its source, and on the other side of the watershed descends with one again, sometimes to its mouth, often crossing it, and sometimes leaving it for a season. The way is endlessly picturesque, with a great sameness, but also a great variety. The grotesque spruce fir makes it a Japanese scene everywhere. Every village has its temple. The Shinto shrines, still more numerous, are more often out in a clump of trees on a mound, and the path thereto is always marked by the torii. The larger houses and the temple grounds have their grotesquely trimmed trees, and there will be a flowering tree or a blazing red maple to add a touch of colour. The hills are never out of sight, generally wooded, and often descending right down among the fields, the road winding about their bases, and villages are thrust up on their lower slopes to keep them out of valuable agricultural land. As evening draws on—and you may have crossed Japan from coast to coast between morning and evening—the business of finding a lodging begins.

Most inns are decent and clean, but only the better ones are really comfortable. It is necessary to be informed of a suitable hostelry, for it is seldom that there is anything visible from the road but the plainest kind of house, all the better side being kept for the garden. When you arrive, the maids gather at the door making noises of welcome. After much confabulation some place is found for the car, though not always a covered place, and the maids bear the paraphernalia of travel within Here one is dressed in cotton kimonos. There is the bath—a welcome ceremony after a dusty day. After a thorough wash one gets into the common bath for a soak in the hot water. Sometimes a maid comes in to help scrub, and it may happen that a Japanese lady or two shares the bath. The etiquette of mixed bathing is strict but simple. You take no notice. Dinner is served on the floor, there being neither chairs nor tables, but that is not to say that it is not luxurious of its kind.. Quilts for beding are heaped on the floor when all is cleared away, and, if it be summer, enormous mosquito nets are hung, filling the room Sleep seldom needs wooing after a day of varied driving. It is best to provide the materials for one's own breakfast. A Japanese dinner is an easily acquired taste, but the Japanese themselves find their breakfasts profoundly unsatisfactory. The war, alas! has brought this elaborate picnic up to regular European hotel prices, and it must be confessed that expensiveness detracts from the charm.

THE FORD VILLAGE 'BUS

Most of Japan's railways hug the coast, and there are very extensive tracts unserved by any railway at all. Occasionally the motor tourist comes across a toy railway with a twin brother of the original Rocket or Puffing Billy keeping neighbouring country towns in touch. The engine-driver politely raises his hat in recognition of the motorist's superior speed. But these railways are rather surprisingly rare, especially as they always pay well. Far outstripping them is the motor-'bus service, spreading rapidly all over the country. It is driving the old village 'bus, with its wretched ponies, out of existence, which is no loss even from the point of view of picturesqueness. Most of the 'buses are plain Fords, and the rest generally Overlands or Buicks. There must be a thousand Fords carrying country people as passengers thoughout Japan. Generally they are none too well kept. They have extra seats fitted in locally, and as the Japanese are short in the leg they can make it do. The mails are often carried by motorcar for great distances. Not only are these "motor-'buses" seldom well kept; they are equally seldom well driven. Drivers are slapdash and inclined to be swanky, and it is not at all an uncommon thing to read in the Japanese paper of a motor-'bus falling over a precipice, sometimes into a paddy field, sometimes into the sea, to the serious damage of the occupants. For the ordinary touring motorist they add a terror to the road, for they round bluffs at full speed without blowing the horn, and there is a frantic jamming on of brakes when cars meet without warning.

To meet with hostility or unpleasantness is very rare. Every turn of the road reveals fresh beauties, sometimes of nature, sometimes of art, generally of nature with just a picturesque human touch that enhances its delights. The ricefield terrace or the torii of the shrine or a picturesque bridge only make more Japanese the scenery that is already distinctive of the country. It is an æsthetic excursion, a picnic, and an adventure. The roadhog scorns it, just as the "gold-strapped skipper" of the Atlantic scorns the little tramp that threads its way through the Duch Indies archipelago. Like he tramp's navigation, it is a better test of nerve and skill than the speed highways. It is wonderful what can be done with even a big car, but the best touring in Japan could probably be had on a Ford with its axles shortened six to eight inches. It is not worth Ford's while to make a new pattern for a mere thousand cars, but somebody ought to try and construct the ideal car. So far there are no signs of native genius doing it.

* * *

Hudson And Essex Prices To Remain Stable, Is Report

Prospective purchasers of Hudson or Essex motor cars who are holding off in expectation of another price drop, owing to rumors recently in circulation, are likely to meet with disappointment, according to word received here.

"Statements indicating that we are about to reduce prices on Hudson and Essex cars," reads the letter, "are without foundation. When we reduced the prices of both cars last fall we anticipated market changes that have since become effective. You can use this message with your trade, whom we know purchase Hudson and Essex cars on their merits."

Both Hudson and Essex cars are now on a pre-war price basis when allowance is made for increased taxes, freightage, wages of labor and costs of materials.

LEAKLESS GAS TANK IS LATEST

During the war one of the weak points in our airplane equipment was the gasoline tank. And our weakness was well known to the enemy. We had no leak-proof tanks.

Some months ago a number of the large rubber companies were asked to co-operate with the government in the development of gasoline tank covers that would withstand the ravages of armor-piercing and incendiary bullets. And to stimulate interest substantial cash awards were offered for compounds, formulas and specifications of tank covers meeting the highest test. After examining dozens of covers offered and submitting them to the required test, the specifications of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company were accepted as the U. S. government standard.

This covering is about half an inch thick and is composed of a sheet of soft, but tough, rubber vulcanised to several plies of cotton fabric. In applying it the rubber is placed next to the tank.

The Goodyear cover is so constructed that a bullet may pass entirely through a tank of gasoline without causing a leak or a fire. As soon as the bullet has penetrated the tank the hole in the cover closes, preventing any leakage.

In aviation its advantages are almost incalculable, for it renders a gasoline tank leak-proof, crash-proof and fire-proof—a condition that aviators have anxiously longed for.

A plane equipped with such a cover will in aerial combat withstand the ravages of heavy machine gun fire without danger of the gasoline tank bursting into flames, and may actually crash to earth without the hazard of a bursted tank and the usually resulting fire.

Mail planes will soon wear these covers to insure against loss of valuable mail in cases of such accidents. There are now under construction nearly 500 planes to be delivered to the army, nearly all of which are being equipped with leak-proof, fire-proof and crash-proof covers. Plane manufacturers are welcoming the new invention and adapting it to all planes no matter what the service required, so that within a short time all planes will be equipped with the new Goodyear cover.

PENNSYLVANIA TYRES REALLY COST LESS

In our business giving the customer his money's worth is largely a matter of selecting the right merchandise to sell.

THAT IS WHY WE SELL PENNSYLVANIA TYRES

In the end it will cost you less to buy a fine product in our modern, perfectly-equipped shop than to buy unknown goods from so-called "Bargain Houses." Our "SERVICE After Sale" is best for you, and because it is best for you, it is best for us. We run our business on that basis.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

MODERN VULCANIZING
Do you buy your tyres
where you get the best service or
does your chauffeur buy your
tyres where he gets the
most cumshaw?
HONIGSBERG & CO. Inc

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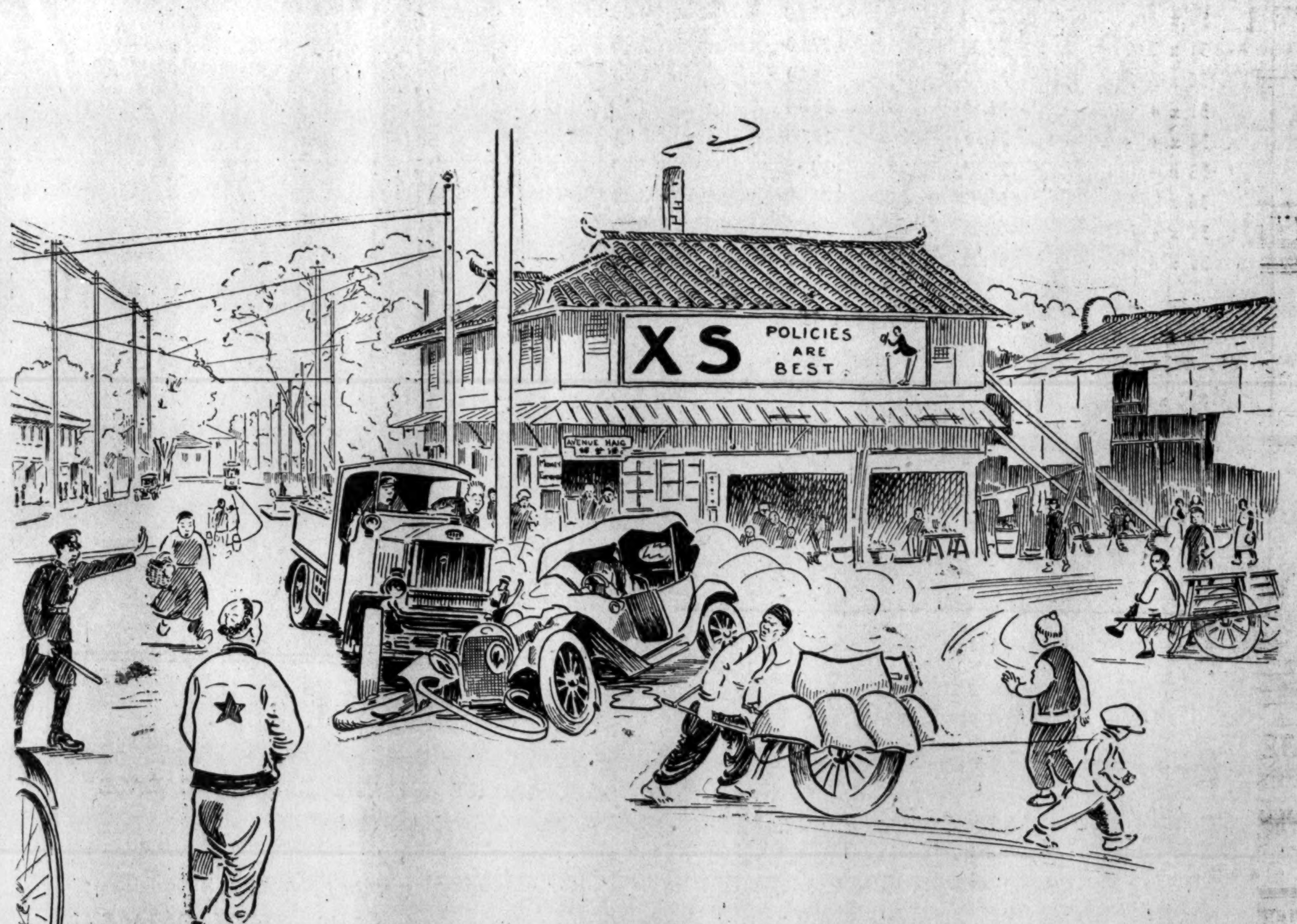

THE APPROACH TO THE CEMETERY

A WOMAN IS NEVER BEATEN

China ✖ Press ✖ Sports

NO- A MAN WHO FIGHTS AND RUNS AWAY WILL FIND HIS WIFE QUITE READY TO RESUME THE ARGUMENT UPON HIS RETURN
20x1

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921

RECS ELEVEN BEATS CLUB BY 43 RUNS; HAYWARD, 82

Quayle Bowls Well But S. R. C. Team Puts Over 209 Runs

PEARSON BATS 109

Single Men Score 266, Batting Three Hours; Game Today

CRICKET TODAY

A general pick-up match, to start at 2 o'clock, will be played at the Shanghai Cricket Club this afternoon. All who desire to play should be on hand and two teams will be selected for the game.

TWO very interesting friendly matches took place yesterday, the S.C.C. opposing the Recs and a Married XI. playing the Single men on the club ground. The rather excessive heat made the games very strenuous and the hard wicket accounted for the rather prolific scoring.

Batting first the Single men opened the innings shortly after 1:30 p.m. Bichard and J. M. Pearson going to the wickets, where runs came freely until Bichard was run out with 34 to his credit. He batted well and gave the club a good start. Pearson was badly let off in the slips when he had scored 3, an expensive mistake for he afterwards scored 109, including 16 fours in his innings which lasted nearly 3 hours. He batted very steadily but was inclined to lift the ball too much. Leslie's 54 was a very merry innings and included 7 fours and two 6's—he hit freely as may be judged for he was only at the wickets about twenty minutes. Mr. Extras with 27 brought the score up to 206—the innings lasting over 3 hours which materially assisted the Single men in their victory, for 3 hours leather hunting in the heat of the day, proved too much for their opponents who only scored 72 in all, Harder's 22 being the one bright spot, Vine doing most of the damage taking 4 for 28, Duthoit going on late and his 4 overs produced 3 wickets at the expense of 8 runs.

Scores and analysis:

RECS BEAT CLUB

Played on the Recs ground the S. C. C. proved themselves the victors against the home side by the useful margin of 43 runs.

Despite Quayle's excellent bowling performance of 5 for 38, the S.C.C. put on 209 runs before the last wicket fell, Hayward, with an old time 82, making top score, though he gave one or two chances in his innings. Muriel was next highest with 28 when he had to go, l.b.w. to Bhoora, his only wicket which cost 46 runs.

Replying to their opponents' score the Recs, who were strengthened by the inclusion of Capt. E. M. Barrett in the side, collected 166, Barrett scoring 30 in his usual style before being caught by Hansell off Clifford—Quayle making 27 in lusty fashion including two sixes in his score.

The first seven batsmen scored very consistently each getting well into double figures, the Cricket Club trying eight bowlers against them, the heat being such that keeping a bowler on for any length of time was practically impossible.

Mancel Smith had the best average of the day with 4 for thirty-six, the other "trundlers" being less successful, Clifford's two wickets costing twelve runs each.

Scores and analysis:

S.C.C. XI.

Clifford, b. Manley	6
Hayward, c. Barnes, b. Quayle	82
Muriel, l.b.w., b. Bhoora	28
Leach, b. Wilson	1
Wodehouse, b. Quayle	16
Wainwright, run out	19
Hansell, c. Divecha, b. Quayle	1
Deeks, c. Quincey, b. Quayle	12
Mancel Smith, c. and b. Madar	6
Allison, b. Quayle	8
O'Hara, not out	16
Extras	14
Total	209

(Continued on Page 2)

R. Norris Williams U.S. Ex-Champion Defeats Shimidzu

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, July 29.—In the final round of the lawn tennis matches for the Longwood challenge bowl, R. Norris Williams 2D beat Shimidzu.

Williams is a former American Champion and was ranked as the third best in the country last year.

SNAPE SCORES THIRD LEG ON MONTHLY CUP

Large Entry List Compete In Rifle Association July Cup Shoot

The second monthly cup of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Friday from 4 to 6 p.m. Thirty-seven members participated.

Following is the result of the competition. Range—500 yards, one sighter and 15 scoring-shots:

"A I" Class		
F. W. Snape	73	(a)
R. I. Ito	72	
K. D. Chen	70	
W. T. Rose	69	
F. E. Hodges	67	
H. W. Lambert	65	
Y. C. Waung	65	
"A" Class		
C. Reeves	72	(b)
C. G. Hoh	69	
C. J. Langley	69	
K. McKelvie	65	
F. Gates	63	
C. Weber	63	
H. Cranfield	62	
G. H. Willder	60	
"B" Class		
H. Tobias	71	(c)
A. E. Collins	68	
G. V. Jensen	67	
M. Tsukasaki	63	
A. Aeschbach	60	
E. L. Elias	51	
W. C. Divers	47	
E. J. Cooke	13	
"C" Class		
B. S. Jenkins	71	(d)
T. Ohshima	69	
F. M. Cruz	64	
J. S. Chen	63	
T. Watanabe	61	
G. Archer	56	
V. L. Chen	47	
"D" Class		
F. Diniz	63	(d)
T. Ishizumi	58	
T. Fujii	53	
C. H. Liu	51	
Y. Tamura	50	
N. S. Li	46	
W. J. Taylor	28	

(a) 3rd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) 4th leg on cup. Cup won outright and promoted to "A I" Class.

(c) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(d) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.

CARPENTIER NEAR TITLE IN SECOND; STAGGERS JACK

Georges Uppercuts To Jaw; Follows With Rights And Lefts To Head

DEMPSEY WEATHERS STORM

American Then Comes Back Strong And Batters Opponent

GEORGES Carpentier nearly won the world's heavyweight championship from Jack Dempsey in the second round of the battle at Jersey City on July second but Dempsey's tremendous strength made it possible for him to weather the storm. A right uppercut to the jaw was followed by a fusilade of rights and lefts. Dempsey was staggering, was on the ropes and then covered until the immediate effect of the blows had passed. Then he came back.

The following is the story of the fight by rounds:

FIRST ROUND

Carpentier walked straight into the champion and sent a left to the body and went into a clinch. The Frenchman then shot a light right to the head. There was a flurry of close fighting in which neither landed, and they went into another clinch. Carpentier uppercut to the chin with his left and then jabbed a straight left to the chin. The Frenchman was doing the leading and he feinted the champion into another clinch. With his right hand free, Dempsey pounded the back of Carpentier's head with short, snappy rights, the crowd yelling, "stop that rabbit punch!" Referee Ertle, however, said not a word, if he heard the protest. They broke. Carpentier tried his right but Dempsey moved his head slightly and the blow grazed his neck. They went into a clinch and Dempsey pounded the Frenchman's sides with short rights that brought a look of pain to Carpentier's face. They were separated and Carpentier missed a terrific right to the head.

Getting in close, he pounded Dempsey's body with his left hand and they clinched again. Dempsey put over a right to the head, staggering the challenger. A second punch from his right cut the Frenchman's nose. Dempsey hooked his left to the Frenchman's head and they clinched. Dempsey hit with a right uppercut and hooked a left to Carpentier's nose. The Frenchman missed a right and went into a clinch. Dempsey continued his deadly work at short range. He smashed a right to the stomach.

Carpentier stepped back, missed with his right and slipped through the ropes. Dempsey stepped back until the Frenchman was free from the ropes and in a fighting position. Carpentier landed a right to the face that staggered the champion 10 seconds before the bell. The round ended with the fighters together. It was Dempsey's round.

SECOND ROUND

Carpentier came out of his corner, apparently advised by his seconds to continue mixing it with the champion. He missed with his left and went into a clinch. On the break Carpentier danced away and then landed a hard right to Dempsey's head. The challenger then started his first real running of the fight. He stopped suddenly, however, and caught Dempsey off guard with a left and right to the body. They clinched. Carpentier hooked a left to the head and in a clinch Dempsey rocked him with a left uppercut. Carpentier then started his only big spurt of the fight. He rushed into the champion, landing lefts and rights to the head. Dempsey was staggering three or four times.

As the champion came in he was uppercut with Carpentier's right. It looked as if the champion was gone. Carpentier was like a tiger. He lashed out with lefts and rights, while his corner was a bedlam of excitement. Descamps pounded the floor and shouted as he jumped up and down in his excitement. The crowd sent up a tremendous roar. Many of the spectators thought they were witnessing the passing of a champion. Dempsey was against the ropes, apparently open to everything the Frenchman had. He covered until the immediate effect of the storm passed and then, catching the challenger tired from his fusilade, split his cheek

(Continued on Page 2)

OLDER CLUB IS WINNER; RECS ON TOP

Yangtszepoo And Junior Lawn Bowlers Beaten In League Play

BIG MATCH TODAY

S.L.B.C. And S.R.C. To Tangle; Gordie Still Going Strong

BY "THE SHOT"

VICTORY went to both the home teams yesterday in good style. The Recs looked like having an overwhelming win at one time, the Juniors being in a hopeless position.

Solid bowling by McAlister's and Burnside's teams put matters in a more favorable light but the best they could do was to win on the two rinks without altering the result of the match.

Stormes was outbowled by Jack Shaw and the latter looks like giving the Hankow team something to do in the interport game. Harry Landers, who I understand is going to Hongkong with the Interport team, gave a very convincing display as first wood and on his present form would do credit to Shanghai in the absence of the "shining lights" who may be unable to make the trip.

The "big club" made no mistake in their game winning five out of the seven rinks and by a total of 143 to 121. Joe Smyth and Wilson were the only Waysiders to win and the latter is feeling quite bucked over his team's performance. Geordie again made no mistake winning by 24 to 12 over the redoubtable Bob. The following are the scores:

S. R. C.		Junior Golf Club	
J. Shaw		G. B. Stormes	
skip		skip	
S. Marks		A. E. Hayward	
R. Phillips		J. O. Barnes	
H. Landers	37	W. Featherstonhaugh	12
R. J. Bowerman		J. Burnside	
skip		skip	
G. Wootten		A. Braid	
R. J. Brown		R. J. Walker	
C. Thompson	17	C. Larsen	24
T. Poignand		D. McAlister	
skip		skip	
G. Ackerman		S. Chilver	
J. Wheeler		J. Marshgreen	
N. David	15	J. Rothery	20
G. Manwaring		J. Ross Young	
skip		skip	
F. Jones		T. Spring	
H. Veitch		W. Davis	
C. Amner	33	W. Smith	17
Total	102	Total	73

S.L.B.C.		Yangtszepoo	
skip		skip	
Albert Taylor	18	Archie Taylor	16
G. Dunlop	24	R. C. Aitkenhead	12
A. D. Bell	22	J. Russell	18
A. W. McAllum	23	A. Macgregor	20
C. M. Bain	25	A. A. Malcolm	12
O. Crewe Read	19	H. Smyth	26
F. Banham	12	I. Wilson	17
Total	143	Total	121

The game between the Recs and the Club this afternoon should decide the supremacy in these popular games. It is a six rink set and the issue appears very doubtful as both teams are sending up "good stuff" in the way of Lawn Bowls. May the best team win without the assistance of "wicks," "wierds" or wangles, is the wish of "The Shot."

Osaka Diamonds Beat Tientsin Cits By Score Of 11-0

In a one-sided game, replete with errors, on the part of the Tientsin Civilians, and with heavy hitting on the part of the fast Japanese Diamond team, the latter defeated the North China men, for the second time in the present tournament, by the score of 11-0. The first meeting of the two teams a week ago resulted in a win for the Diamonds by a 3-1 total. The next game scheduled in the tourney was between the Ninth Cavalry and the All Stars. These teams in their first meeting settled the game at 8-4 in favor of the Ninth.

SHANGHAI PLAYS GAMES OF WORLD ON CITY'S GROUND

International Character Of Foreign Population Seen On Playsteads

CLUBS ARE GIVEN SPACE

Groups Get Allocations From Municipality; Problem Is Future

WHEN the youngest Griffin comes to Shanghai, either from the West or from the East, from Britain, America, Europe or the Near East, he barely gets his baggage (or luggage as he may call it) through the customs, arranges living space at a mess or private boarding place and mops his ever moist brow, before he finds himself engaging in one or more of Shanghai's wide repertoire of sports.

An American arrived on the Ecuador a week ago, fresh from home; he of course was a baseball player. But in following his professional career he had not had time for participation in the great National game since his college days, some six years prior. Yet within 24 hours of his arrival here he had played several sets of tennis, had donned a baseball uniform in the dressing rooms of the Shanghai Baseball club at the Race Track, had gone through a melting workout, taken the welcome shower, and, while resuming his street clothes had exclaimed: "This is the life!"

The example of that American is quite typical. Youngsters or old ones, from England, America or elsewhere get the sporting fever of Shanghai immediately upon arrival, and they retain it, it is believed, for life. If the Shanghai Baseball Club, and its

(Continued from Page 1)

LEITAO BEATS BIG FIELD FOR RIFLE TROPHY

Boyes And Bassett Cup Won By Portuguese Sergeant With Score Of 153

The S.R.A. competition for the handsome Boyes and Bassett Charity Cup took place on Friday, July 29, at 6:30 a.m. with 38 members of the Defense Forces entered. Thirty competed.

Sergt. M. Leitao of the Portuguese Company., S.V.C. won the cup with a fine score of 153 pts out of a possible score of 225. Sergt. C. H. Hoh of the Chinese Company was second with 151 and Sergt. Major D. Leighton, Orderly Room was third with 145.

The winner's position after the second stage was hopeless as he had only 85 points against Hoh's 102; but a 68 at 400 yards against a 49 from Hoh gave him the prize. Sergt. Leitao is to be congratulated for his fine performance.

This is the second Charity Cup won by him shot under the same "Service" conditions.

The conditions for the competitions were:

1.—Ten rounds in 30 seconds at 200 yards standing behind the parapet.

2.—Fifteen rounds in 45 seconds at 300 yards standing behind the parapet.

3.—Twenty rounds in one minute at 400 yards, lying with rifle rested.

The Portuguese Company is to be congratulated at the magnificent performances in shooting its members have put up during the last two years, both individually and collectively.

Below is the result of the competition:

	YARDS			
Names	200	300	400	Total
M. Leitao	35	50	68	153
C. G. Hoh	45	57	49	151
D. Leighton	35	59	51	145
Art. Leitao	35	57	52	144
J. S. Chen	35	50	58	143
E. Elias	40	31	65	136
J. Campos	25	61	48	134
K. D. Chen	10	59	62	131
W. T. Rose	25	55	51	131
A. F. Diniz	30	52	46	128
T. Watanabe	35	52	41	128
Y. C. Waung	25	42	57	124
J. M. Britto	30	54	40	124
H. W. Lambert	45	50	29	124
A. M. Collaco	30	50	40	120
F. E. Hodges	15	49	51	115
N. S. Li	40	41	29	110
W. C. Divers	20	36	53	109
M. Tsukasaki	15	49	43	107
R. I. Ito	10	26	69	105
L. Kennedy	30	37	38	105
F. W. Snape	20	56	27	103
L. Costa	15	41	45	101
Aug. White	5	45	40	90
H. Tobias	10	41	39	90
J. M. Silva	5	32	43	80
G. Archer	0	40	40	80
S. H. Hansen	15	35	31	81
C. C. Eng	20	29	16	65

The Sporting Prince Of Creat Britain

An all-around athlete and sporting man is the Prince of Wales. Here we see him in a new role as a polo player at Roehampton in a handicap tournament. At the left is Sir Phillip Sassoon, whose engagement to Lloyd George's daughter was rumored recently. At the right is Mr. Winston Churchill.

Club Beats Light Horse, 5-2; Council Bests Brokers, 3-1; Committee Poloists Winners

Interport Matches Off As Team From North Cannot Make Trip; Inter-Troop Tourney Carded

THE past week of polo saw three fine matches, one on Tuesday, another Thursday, and the third yesterday evening. Tuesday's match between The Club and The Committee resulted in a win after three closely played chukkers for the Committee, by a score of 5-4. Thursday the Shanghai Municipal Council team defeated the Exchange Brokers in three chukkers by a 3-1 score. Yesterday the Light Horse and The Club went through four chukkers to a total of 5-2 for The Club.

The coming week provides a Light Horse Inter-troop polo tournament with play set to commence at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The American plan of play will be followed, each team meeting every other in two-chukker matches, not played consecutively. Three troops and the Headquarters' team will participate.

Secretary J. A. Hayes of the Shanghai Polo club yesterday gave out the information that word had been received to the effect that the Northern Wanderers, the crack polo team from Peking and Tientsin would not be able to play an interport match at Shanghai this spring as has been expected. The match had been scheduled for the first week in August. The inability of the Northerners to visit Shanghai this summer has caused some disappointment among followers of polo here, but other tournaments such as the Light Horse Inter-troop matches will be arranged until the Shanghai players go to Hongkong in September to defend the Keswick Cup which it now holds.

COMMITTEE WINS

In last Tuesday's match The Club was represented by Hickling, Geo. Dallas, Brenan and Dr. Billinghurst. The Committee had Rowe, McMichael, Robinson and Dr. Davis on its team. In the first chukker Davis and McMichael each scored a goal for The Committee, and in the second period Rowe added a third, while Billinghurst brought The Club into the match by counting two goals. In the last period each side scored two, leaving the totals at 5 for The Committee and 4 for The Club. Hickling and Dallas, for The Club, and Rowe and Davis, for The Committee, registered the goals in the third chukker.

BROKERS UNDER

The Council on Thursday was represented by Rowe, Greig, Springfield and Dr. Davis, while Fearon, Hickling, Toeg and Andrews played as Brokers. Toeg counted one in the first period for the Brokers, while the Council went scoreless. The middle period gave two to the Council by Greig and Davis, bringing the count to 2-1. The last chukker found Springfield scoring one, and the total score left at 3-1.

YESTERDAY'S GAME

Yesterday The Club was represented by Paterson, Hickling Brenan and Dallas. The Light Horse had McMichael, Robinson, Boyd and Crokam in the game. The first chukker was scoreless. The second gave two to The Club, by Brenan and Hickling. Brenan added two more for The Club in the third, while McMichael got one through for The Horse. The last chukker found McMichael and Brenan each counting one for their sides, the final count resting at 5-2. In the last chukker Rowe replaced Dallas.

INTER-TROOP TOURNEY

In the Inter-troop tournament commencing tomorrow, the following teams will play:

Headquarters.—McMichael, Robinson, Caarten, Wingrove.

1st Troop.—Eastwood, Toeg, David, and Boyd.

2nd Troop.—Gibbings, Crokam, Greig, Liddell.

3rd Troop.—Andrews, Gordon, Rutherford, Sherbinin.

AUSSIES EASY VICTORS; WIN BY INNINGS AND 88

Essex Gets Bad Beating; Surrey And Glamorganshire On Long End

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The Australians, by an innings and 88 runs, won their match against Essex at Southend today. The weather was dull, windy and threatening. The attendance was small.

Essex resumed their second innings, and were all out for 219, Hubert Ashton being top scorer with 90.

Scores:

Essex 1st innings	128
Australians 1st innings	435
Essex 2nd innings	219

The following are the results of other first-class matches concluded today:

At the Oval—Surrey beat Somersetshire by ten wickets.

At Swansea—Glamorganshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 53 runs.

HONG BASEBALL LEAGUE STARTS MONDAY AT 5 P.M.

American Trading Co. Meets Anderson Meyer Nine On Race Course Field

The first game between Hong baseball teams this year will be played Monday at 5 p.m., when the Anderson Meyer company meets the team representing the American Trading Company.

Both of these Hongs have been working out at the race course and elsewhere, and are in fair shape for a late Season's opening.

The men who will represent the American Trading Co., are:

Hanna, 1b., Gale 2b., Pung 3b., Nichols ss., Ozorio lf., Kline cf., Strawn rf., Young p., Nelson c. Substitutes: Edmondson, Maitland, Luther, Hutchinson, Komaroff.

SHANGHAI BEATS NAVY BY 12-3 SCORE; GAME TODAY

Cy Wilhoit, Ladd And Pruitt Babe Ruth; Pitching Is Good

MALONY IS HURT

Shanghai Star Is Out Of Game With Badly Sprained Ankle

DISCOUNTING the first inning, full of merry-go-round slugging, scoring of runs, etc., yesterday's baseball game between the gunboat Wilmington and Shanghai was interesting in spite of the heat. The score was 12-3 but the game was replete with snappy work. The pitching of Snyder, who relieved the ineffective Lance in the second frame won him a home with local fans as well as with his shipmates. His left-handed speed ball, and careful headwork gave the Navy nine the appearance of style and strength which we have expected of it.

The slugging of Shanghai batsmen, however, was not to be denied. Eleven hits, including a double and three homers, coupled with a trio of errors could not fail but count up to the dozen runs.

The first homer of the game was a drive to left by Laddy in the fateful first inning. The bases were full. The drive was too fast for Fricke to stop. The ball travelled on and on, until it passed between the Golf and Cricket Club building, and the swimming tank. Fricke retrieved the ball on the cricket ground.

Pruitt Babe-Ruthed in the sixth when after two were out, and two others had got on another drive to left, gave the four-base tally. Wilhoit, in the eighth, rounded out a day of heavy batting by a drive to right, which Mongan failed to stop, and another pair of runs resulted. The three homes scored nine runs for Shanghai.

Dennison, pitching for the local team worked his usual good game. After the avalanche of runs his team-mates piled up for him in the first inning he let himself down a little, and after five innings of exercise he gave way to Terry. The latter yesterday showed the best form and force since the season opened. He had the corners spotted to a nicety, lots of speed, benders and confidence. The Navy touched him for but one safety in four innings. He looked good.

Mal Maloney went into the hospital again yesterday when in the sixth inning, after taking first by stopping one of Snyder's fast ones with his spine, he began a steal of second. He undertook a slide. His spikes caught in the sod, and he turned over on the bag, safe, but with a sprained ankle which will keep him out of the game for a week or more. Shanghai will be fortunate if Maloney is in shape by the opening of the series with the Ninth Cavalry on August 9.

Shanghai meets the Wilmington again this afternoon. The game is scheduled to commence at 4:30 o'clock. The late start is considered advisable because of the heat.

THE BOX SCORE

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Maloney, ss	3	1	2	2	0	2
Kline, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Merrill, lf, ss	5	1	1	3	0	0
Wilhoit, 1b	4	3	3	9	1	0
Smith, cf 2b	4	2	1	2	1	0
Pruitt, rf	4	2	3	0	0	0
Ladd, 3b	5	1	1	0	1	1
Dennison, p	1	1	0	0	2	0
Terry, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wolfe, 2b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Sperry, cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nelson, c	4	0	0	9	0	1
Totals	35	12	11	27	7	4

Wilmington	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kois, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1
Hudson, 1b	3	0	0	5	1	0
Fricke, lf	4	0	3	3	0	0
Welch, ss	4	0	0	0	3	0
Yarwood, 2b	4	1	1	3	0	1
Mongan, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Blasey, cf	4	0	0	2	1	0
Robinson, c	4	0	0	8	0	0
Lance, p	0	0	0	0	1	1
Snyder, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	33	3	6	24	8	3

By innings—

Shanghai										
Runs	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	x	—12
Hits	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	x	—11
Wilmington										
Runs	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Hits	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Summary: First base on errors—Shanghai 3, Navy 3. Left on bases—Shanghai 6, Navy 5. Two base hit—Wilhoit. Three base hit—Fricke. Home runs—Ladd, Pruitt, Wilhoit. Stolen bases—

Maloney, Pruitt, Sperry 3, Fricke 2. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Hudson. Double play—Blasey to Yarwood. Struck out—By Dennison 3, by Terry 6, by Lance 1, by Snyder 6. Base on balls—off Lance 1, off Snyder 2, off Dennison 1. Hits—Off Dennison 5 in 5 innings, off Terry 1 in 4 innings, off Lance 5 in 1 inning, off Snyder 6 in 7 innings. Wild pitch—Terry. Passed ball—Robinson. Hit by pitched ball—Smith, Maloney, Pruitt. Umpires—Logan and Sanmah.

Shanghai Plays Games Of World On City's Ground

(Continued on Page 2)

playing field attracts the newly arrived American, so does the Shanghai Cricket Club, the Recreation Club, and other organisations for sport attract new arrivals of every other nationality.

TO PLAY IS THE IDEA

The popularity of sports in Shanghai, and the almost religious devotion of the members of the foreign community to some kind of exercise are worthy of especial notice. The participation in field sports by the foreign community of Shanghai is one of the things that has helped to establish foreign prestige in the Far East; it is one of the items of foreign influence that has helped more than anything else to modernise China; it has helped to wake a sleeping nation; it is drawing the peoples of the earth closer and nearer together.

Sport in Shanghai is indulged in merely for sport's sake and as a result has established itself in Far Eastern life so firmly and cleanly that Shanghai, China and the Far East wherever the foreigner has settled, if left to natural sport development will carry on and on until the Orient will become perhaps the foremost field of truly gentlemen's sport.

As to the particular kind of sport in favor in Shanghai, one must stroll through the Shanghai Recreation Grounds, Hongkew Park, Wayside, Yangtszepoo, and every other open green place of play, to form an idea. And after the walk he can only be left with the opinion of the writer: that the sports of the modern world all are in equal favor here.

Tennis, baseball, cricket, lawn bowls, polo, shooting, swimming, basketball, golf, racing, football, all are favorites, and all are played every day, and all attract an unbelievable number of participants and followers. It would be difficult to say which is the most popular. It would surprise the uninformed to know how many different branches of sport the majority of Shanghai foreigners follow. Sport is the thing, whether it be tennis, baseball, cricket or lawn bowls. Every one is playing one game or all.

WORLD ON PARADE

The people who play—they come from every land and corner of the earth, from the British Isles, from Japan, from the hill country of India, from America, Java, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, France; from every continent, every country, almost every section of the world. Every nationality that extends its influence to China, and they are many, in every fashion of costume, from the flowing silken draperies and veilings of India, from the neat kimono and sandal of Nippon to the latest mode in Shanghai modifications of London or New York styles—participates in local sports.

A trip to Hongkew, with its 150 and more tennis courts, its shooting ranges, its baseball diamonds, when all of the 65 sporting associations allotted playing space there, will do much to force a Shanghai foreigner into a real realisation of the extent and scope of modern sporting activity in Shanghai. Those 65 clubs at Hongkew have memberships of more than 2,000 sportsmen and sportswomen, mostly Japanese. Their games for one week have attracted up to 170,000 attendance.

The Recreation Grounds cover even a wider range of sports. There, for the most part the European has his play. England, Scotland, America, Ireland, Portugal, Denmark, India as well as Japan have reservations of playing space, and the favorite games of each people are always in progress. Special clubs for special groups, such as Church bodies, Municipal Service departments, girls' societies, and private clubs have their allotted playing space, their little clubhouses, their club or society flags—their sport.

SPACE IS PROBLEM

The sporting organisations at Hongkew and at the Recreation Grounds range in size and influence from the strong Shanghai Baseball Club, with its 600 members, its thousands of followers; the Shanghai Race Club, the Cricket Club, the numbers of football clubs, the Polo Club, the Recreation Club, down to the smallest private tennis club, with space only for one court, with a rest house of matting, and a membership of but half a dozen. The clubs range in age almost from the beginning of Shanghai history for the older larger organisations down to the baby private one-court club born but yesterday.

The playing space in Shanghai is nearly all allocated by the commissioner of parks of the Municipal Council. There is yet a trifle of space available for some new baby organisation; there would even yet be opportunity for one or two more clubs of very limited membership to obtain a piece of green, a court, and a little mat-shed house. But the park space of Shanghai is almost engaged. There is an ever increasing influx of foreign sport-loving population, an ever increasing interest in sports among residents here, an ever increasing demand for lawn space and facilities for the playing of various modern outdoor games.

Asked this week how the Council contemplated providing sufficient space for the greatly increased demand which must come within the next year or two, one high official in the Public Works Department could only wrinkle his brow, wipe away the external evidence of the hot spell gathered there and say—"Its too hot right now to attempt to solve a problem such as that."

He assured the interviewer however that the sportsmen and sportswomen of Shanghai would always be cared for in the matter of park space and playing grounds for outdoor sports. The matter has bothered the Public Works Department for years; it has seen the approach of the time when Shanghai's public open spaces no longer could accommodate the demand of the increased popularity of field sports, and it is getting down to serious practical study for a solution of the problem which at present looms up as one most difficult to solve.

Recs Eleven Wins Over Club By 3-4

(Continued from Page 1)

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	14	2	39	1
Manley	7	0	51	1
Bhoora	10	1	46	1
Quayle	11	3	38	5
Madar	4.1	1	21	1

S.R.C.

Willis, l.b.w., b. Hansell	10
Bhoora, c. and b. M.-Smith	22
Quayle, b. Wodehouse	27
Ollerdessen, l.b.w., b. Mancell-Smith	15
Barrett, c. Hansell, b. Clifford	30
Manley, c. Leach, b. Wainwright	19
Quincey, b. Clifford	19
Madar, b. Mancell-Smith	4
Wilson, c. Clifford, b. Allison.	7
Barnes, b. M.-Smith	0
Divecha, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	166

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allison	7.2	0	24	1
Hansell	6	1	18	1
O'Hara	2	—	10	—
Wodehouse	8	1	13	1
M.-Smith	11	1	36	4
Leach	4	0	15	0
Wainwright	4	0	17	1
Clifford	4	0	24	2

SINGLE

G. F. Bichard, run out	34
G. M. Pearson, c. Langley, b. Monk	109
P. L. O. Hill, b. Day	9
P. V. Simpson, b. Day	14
A. E. Piercy, run out	2
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Day	3
B. W. Duthoit, c. Langley, b. Roberts	10
A. H. Leslie, c. Stewart, b. Monk	54
S. Vine, c. and b. Monk	4
J. W. Rawsthorne, b. Monk	8
D. Hughes, not out	2
Extras	27
Total	266

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Roberts	9	0	46	1
Baker	7	0	45	0
Chapple	4	0	22	—
Monk	9.3	0	50	4
Day	13	5	27	3
Campbell	5	—	13	—
Langley	4	—	46	—

MARRIED

T. H. Chapple, c. Leslie, b. Vine	1
H. Langley, b. Vine	9
E. C. Baker, b. Vine	0
E. W. Day, l.b.w., b. Rawsthorne	7
J. W. Monk, c. Simpson, b. Vine	6
R. S. Campbell, c. Leslie, b. Duthoit	12
R. W. Roberts, c. Vine, b. Rawsthorne	0
J. H. Harder, c. Pearson, b. Duthoit	22
R. L. Stewart, c. Hughes, b. Hill	1
D. W. Marsden, c. Rawsthorne b. Duthoit	3
S. R. Kerr, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	72

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vine	9	1	25	4
Rawsthorne	8	0	26	2
Hill	4	1	4	1
Duthoit	4.2	1	8	3

SHIMIDZU WINS

(Reuter's Service)

Boston, July 29.—In the fifth round of the lawn tennis competition for the Longwood Bowl Shimidzu beat Wallace F. Johnson, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1, 7-5.

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Even Swimming Enthusiasts Lose Interest In The Sport While Whole City Swelters

Believed That Next Friday, However, Will See Start Of Miniature Galas And Water Polo Probably Will Be Item Of Program

Standing Of Swimmers At Rowing Club

	One length	Standing Headers	Composite Race	Throwing Polo Ball	Springboard Diving	Long Plunge	Two lengths*	Standing Headers	Back Stroke*	Springboard Diving	Total
Bell	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Berthet, R. A.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	5
Brodie, E. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Brown, J. B.	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	—	—	16
Buss, E.	1	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	10
Cameron, G. M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Day, L. G.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fetherstonhaugh, E. V.	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	10
Goldman, L.	4	4	1	4	2	1	1	—	1	2	20
Harris, J. E.	1	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	11
Henry, F.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4
Henry, J. E.	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	—	—	15
Hexamer, A. W.	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Johnson, J. N.	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Krygsman, J.	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Smith, Lawrie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	11
Starling, S.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wallin, B.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3

*not completed, final heat yet to be swum.

Swimming has never been so backward here in Shanghai as during the present season. The cool weather which obtained almost to the end of June has been adduced as a reason for this state of affairs, but the cause would seem to lie deeper than this, namely, in the apathy of the active competitors, and in the lack of sufficient healthy rivalry between the various organisations devoted wholly or partly to the art of natation.

Only last Friday did the Shanghai International Swimming Club hold their annual general meeting, and this means that the beginning of their 1921 season is virtually delayed till August, as until the various officers for the season have been elected nothing much is done in the way of staging water polo matches or holding swimming contests.

It is, however, expected that next Friday will mark the start of their customary miniature galas, when possibly a water polo game can be arranged against either the Rowing Club or the Police. In the absence of Wallin, who is on holiday down in Foochow, the Rowing Club would not have such a preponderance of talent, and the S.I.S.C. ought to give them a good game if one could be arranged between these two clubs.

So far no schedule has been prepared for the 1921 water polo league, in which, if the police club enters, six matches will have to be played. In view of the superior standard of play shown up to now by the Rowing Club it would undoubtedly tend to increase interest in the league were they to enter two teams, as from present indications their first seven would of any other local team.

S. I. S. C. LOOKS GOOD

In straight swimming events the S.I.S.C. can very well hold its own, for one of its members is credited with covering the furlong course with ease in 2m. 49s. which ought to be quite good enough to annex the local championship over that distance. Another of their swimmers, it is stated, can do around three minutes while two others can do under 3m. 5s. In the 100 yards no one has yet been able to get within Fetherstonhaugh's 60 2-5 seconds mark but three of the S.I.S.C. mermen cover the 100 yards between 62 and 65 seconds. They ought to have a nifty team in the Relay Race against the Rowing Club.

Owing to the failure of the electric light last Wednesday the usual mid-week miniature gala of the Rowing Club did not take place, nor did the Friday evening water polo game materialise but from now on, with the annual galas of all the clubs in the offing, at which the local championships will be decided, it is expected that increased interest will be shown.

POLICE ARE HEFTY

The Police swimmers are a fine hefty crowd, and if only someone could take them in hand at water polo practice they should render a good account of themselves. Last Thursday night at the municipal bath a water polo match was announced between the Police and the Japanese Swimming Club, but the latter failed to enter an appearance: so a scratch game was played among the guardians of the law themselves, with no less than eight a side.

This is certainly unusual in Shanghai where some clubs experience difficulty in getting up teams of even six a side, instead of the regulation seven.

On last Thursday night there were altogether close on 30 police swimmers in the bath. So they've got the material, all right, though they lack the speed of the other clubs. This, however, could be offset if they practised throwing the ball (many of them were very weak at this, several even using two hands repeatedly) and familiarised themselves with the rules of the game, such as the rules against jumping off the bottom, fouling opponents who are not in possession of the ball, etc. etc. Captain Jones knows how to get a first-class police seven into shape if he only got the proper support.

INTERPORT EVENTS

Regarding the proposed interport with Hongkong, for which the Crown Colony has issued an invitation to Shanghai, this event seems likely to come off. The Southern swimmers have sent up at the request of Shanghai a list of the proposed interport events.

These follow absolutely the lines of former contests between the two cities, and the list is as follows: 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, diving, long plunge, throwing the polo ball, water polo and relay race. As no contest has been staged between Shanghai and Hongkong since 1913 much speculation is going on as to what would be the result if the two ports meet this year.

Oxford—Cambridge Track Men Defeat Princeton and Cornell

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 29.—An intervarsity athletic contest between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge and Princeton and Cornell Universities took place at Travers Island yesterday, and resulted in both teams winning five events each, but the Englishmen, having gained six second places against the Americans' four, were adjudged the winners.

M. C. Nokes, Oxford, won the hammer-throw with a distance of 160 feet 7 inches, establishing a new international inter-varsity record for that event.

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Carpentier Had Best Chance Against Dempsey In Second

(Continued from Page 1)

with a short right. The peril had passed.

Carpentier, losing heart when Dempsey weathered the best he could send, retreated. Carpentier tried two left jabs and a left swing. Dempsey shifted and missed with his right. Carpentier tried right to body and left to head but missed. They were in a clinch, when the bell rang.

THIRD ROUND

Carpentier's tactics were different in the third round. Apparently he had been told to discard the plan of slugging with the champion. He tried to wear him out by outfooting him. Dempsey bored in, becoming more confident when Carpentier danced away. The champion landed a hard right to the head, but it was too high. Carpentier missed a terrific right. He then sent in two uppercuts to Dempsey's face and missed a third. In a clinch Dempsey shot in telling punches with rights and lefts to body. Breaking away, Carpentier missed another right and almost fell to the floor. Dempsey cut loose with two rapid left hooks to the head, missing the first and landing the second with an awful jolt. They traveled only a few inches, but they jarred the Frenchman to his heels.

Dempsey became confident almost to the point of carelessness. Jack pounded left and right to the head and the Frenchman staggered across the ring. Carpentier leaped into a clinch for safety, clinging to the champion's arms.

Dempsey chased the challenger to the ropes and caught him with a heavy left hook to the jaw that staggered him. Carpentier ran into a clinch. On the break the challenger danced away, missing two swings. Dempsey at this time came as near smiling as he did in the entire bout. In close, they pummeled each other with short body blows, Carpentier getting the worst of the exchange. It was Dempsey's round by a wide margin.

FOURTH ROUND

Carpentier lifted himself from his seat with an effort. Descamps stood with a towel in his hand and the ringsiders were expecting to see it sail into the ring should the Frenchman falter in the first exchange. Carpentier, however, pulled himself together and took a deep breath. Dempsey charged at him and he retreated with fast faltering steps. Dempsey then showed some of his own speed. He glided into the challenger, set for a punch.

Jack Kearns shouted from his corner: "Go get him; you've got him now." Jack shot a right and a left to the jaw. Dempsey reached the face with a stiff right, but on the break Carpentier leaped in with one of his famous flying rights. It did not do more, however, than take some of his own fast ebbing strength. Dempsey then caught the challenger with an awful right to the jaw and the Frenchman went down. He lay flat on his stomach.

Just as Referee Ertle reached the count of nine, he jumped to his feet like a flash when the crowd thought it was all over. When he arose Dempsey tore after him like a tiger. Before the challenger was fairly set Dempsey chopped him on the jaw with another right and he fell to his hands and knees. He rolled over on his side and stretched out. While the referee stood over him, calling the second, Carpentier struggled manfully to arise. He lifted his right arm in the air as if in some sort of protest against the count, but he was unable to pull himself to his feet. It was one minute and 16 seconds after the gong. Dempsey stood three paces away in a fighting posture. He was set flat on his feet with his left poised and his right back to cut loose as soon as the Frenchman got up. From all appearances he did not know the fight was over.

Jack Kearns was the first in the ring. He threw his arms about Jack and shouted: "We win, we win," and then tried to pull Jack back into his corner.

Dempsey shook off the tugging arms of his manager, stooped over and picked up the fallen French champion. He held him in his arms until the amazed Descamps came out with Paul Journee and relieved him of his half-conscious burden. Dempsey started toward his corner but stopped twice and looked back. He apparently was not entirely convinced yet that the fight was over. Carpentier was propped upon his stool and doused with water and smelling salts were applied to his nostrils. He was "out" for almost five minutes.

Then the blank stare faded from his face. He worked up a smile and the glaze gradually left his eyes. Getting to his feet, he wavered across to Dempsey's corner and shook his hands. He was yet unable to straighten himself and he walked like a hunchback, obviously suffering from the terrible body punches he received.

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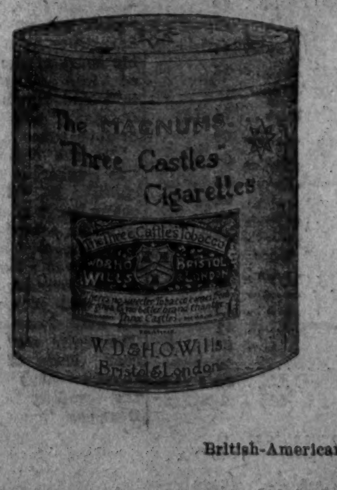

British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

That Wu Pei-fu will seize Hankow
The Tuchuns are all fearing,
But if there is to be a row,
Our gunboats will be clearing
Their decks for action, and you'll find
That all along the Yangtsze
The aim they get
Will hardly let
The people on the bank see.

* * *

We thought the war was over, but
Lloyd George gives information
It isn't—so the Peace is Rhut!
And why our jubilation?
With Turkey on the Turkey Trot,
With something to remember,
We'll put things right
And stop the fight
The First day of September.

* * *

We're goin' to have a reg'lar show
This autumn—it's a fixture—
Of automobiles that can go
Some Speed! There'll be a mixture!
The Ford will Dodge the Taxi-cab
The Buick miss the Chandler,
We'll have the best
From Arthur West—
"The automobile handler!"

* * *

THE RUSSIAN OPERA CO.

Music lovers will have only two more chances of hearing the fine vocalists of the Russian Company. Next Wednesday the delightful "Tales of Hoffman" will be produced, and on Saturday, the farewell performance, "Il Travatore" is to be staged.

The company go next to Tokio, and after a six week's season there, will sail for America, where the players will be seen and heard in all the big cities. That success, artistic and financial, will be the result of the journey is the sincere wish of the many friends the company has made in Shanghai.

* * *

MISS ELEANOR HABER

After a somewhat extended trip to Hongkong, Canton and Manila, Miss Eleanor Haber, the clever society entertainer, is again in Shanghai. Many of us remember with pleasure her one recital that she gave here, and it is good news to hear that she has been persuaded to give another of her humorous evenings at the Astor House next Tuesday week.

Miss Haber will give the light and humorous pieces from her repetoire, and there is little doubt that the Astor's open air pavilion will be filled to hear the Orpheum artiste, especially as this will probably be her last recital before sailing for America. The price of admission will be just one Mex. and for this you can first of all laugh your head off, and then stop on and dance your feet off.

* * *

IF SHAKESPEARE WERE ALIVE TODAY

It looks as if there is going to be something like a run on Shakespeare as a character in plays by tall brow dramatists. The Bard figures in a piece which Miss Clemence Dane has nearly finished, and now Lord Dunsany says that our national dramatist is the hero of a playlet which he completed several months ago.

"We were chatting" writes 'Looker On' in 'London Opinion' "between the acts of 'If,' the piece by Lord Dunsany, in which Henry Ainley and Gladys Cooper are seen to such advantage at the Ambassadors, and I asked the poet-dramatist if he had anything finished?" "I have written twenty-four plays" he answered. 'If' being my twentieth. The three that I have written since are all short. One of them is called 'If Shakespeare were alive today,' and in it I imagine the Bard coming up for election at a London Club.

"The somewhat stolid members are discussing his candidacy. One of them asks: 'Who is this fellow Shakespeare? I know a man named Shaker—are you sure we have the right name?' Another member explains that he understands that Shakespeare is a dramatist. 'Oh, one of those play-writing johnnies!' exclaims the secretary. 'I don't think we want a fellow like that, do we?' And so Shakespeare is blackballed."

* * *

MISS MAUD ALLAN AGAIN

An event of considerable interest to London playgoers was the reappearance of Miss Maud Allan at the Coliseum in some remarkable new dances. Some of us will remember that she danced to the delightful accompaniment of the Cherniavski Trio at the Lyceum Theater some years ago. Since then, after a brief visit to London, she has been touring very successfully in the provinces where is is always a great favorite, and on a recent occasion an admirer suffered considerably in his anxiety to see her.

She was appearing at Birmingham, and, by an unfortunate arrangement, her matinee clashed with a Moody-Manners performance. The admirer was a countryman who had heard a lot about her and had seen her photograph. After sitting patiently through half of "Tannhauser" he burst out:

"When does Miss Allan come on?" He had come to the wrong theater.

Another story of the famous dancer worth quoting is told in the new biography of the late American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. It is related in a letter Mr. Reid wrote secretary Knox some years ago:

"The other night Mrs. Asquith had a dinner, at which Maud Allan, the dancer, was one of the guests, and she seated this lady beside Mr. Winston Churchill, H's Majesty's President of the Board of Trade. Winston did not seem to think well of his neighbor, and absolutely paid no attention to her during dinner.

When the ladies rose, she got even with him. As she turned away, she said: "Well, Mr. Churchill, we don't seem to have had much in common tonight. In fact, I think there is only one thing we do have in common—We were both kicked out of Manchester."

Some years previously the City Fathers of Manchester had refused to allow Miss Allan to perform there, and Mr. Churchill's defeat in Manchester was still a raw spot.

* * *

PINS AND NEEDLES

Mr. Albert de Courville has made a wonderful hit with his new revue 'Pins and Needles' which he first produced at the Royalty, London, and more recently enlarged and expanded to meet the demands of the Gaiety.

A player new to Town gets a chance. His name is Tubby Edlin, who has done good work in de Courville's revues on tour. He possesses a funny personality, and his desperate efforts to fill up the very short intervals between the scenes with single turns of a varied nature—turns which were never permitted to be completed—were so amusing "that I hope time will be found for him to give one *in extenso* at future performances," writes a Home correspondent. Among the members of the company who appeared at the Royalty is Jack Morrison, (brother of E. R. Morrison, a well known member of the local A.D.C.) who has been given much more to do, and he does all his work wonderfully well.

The principal new turn, and one that is crying out to all London to come to the Gaiety, is the Duncan Sisters. Freshly arrived in Town from Li'l ol' Noo York, they 'clicked' with the audience so instantaneously that everyone was loath to part with them.

"The clever little ladies are fascinating to a degree. Heaven forbid my inquiring into their real ages, but on the stage they look about twelve years old, and every gesture, every tone and every bit of business is palpably studied from life, and being that of kiddies it certainly is not still life. But though their work may be studied the simple little songs and dances which they perform are given with such spontaniety that it is simply delightful."—R.G.D.

SECOND ROUND IN TENNIS LEAGUE SET FOR FRIDAY

Recs Draws Bye For This Week's Play; Japanese Play First Matches

The principal item of tennis interest for the new week will be the playing on Friday afternoon of the second round of the City Tennis League of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association.

The schedule of play calls for five matches each between the following clubs on the grounds of the club first named:

Japanese Club vs. the Columbia Country Club.

Cercle sportif Francais vs. Country Club.

Cricket Club vs. Portuguese Sporting Ass'n.

The Japanese club Friday will play its first game in the tournament. It drew a bye for the first day's play on Friday last.

The Columbia Country Club, the Cercle Sportif and the Portuguese club each won in the first round against the Recs, the Cricket Club and the Country Club respectively. The first two winners won by three matches to two, while the Portuguese Club scored its victory by four matches to one.

The scheme of play provides that each team shall play each of the other six clubs in the tourney. Seven weeks are required to complete the rounds. Each club will have one bye week. The Recs are not scheduled to play this week.

Attractions At The Theaters

All those who saw the screen dramatisation of Edgar Rice Burroughs' amazing story of Tarzan will learn with interest that a screen sequel by the same author called, "The Son of Tarzan" is to be shown in Shanghai and will open tomorrow at the Isis theater. The stirring scenes of this later story have the same colorful setting that made the original picture remarkable as the story pictures the lives of a boy and a girl growing to manhood and womanhood in the heart of the African jungle. The picture which will be shown for three nights is in two episodes.

Constance Talmadge in her celebrated picture "A Virtuous Vamp" is to be shown at the Isis today on the matinee bill and the feature of tonight's program at the Isis will be the great detective story, "The Argeville Mystery" in which Nick Winter appears as star.

George M. Cohan's great play "45 Minutes From Broadway" is to be the feature offering of week-end programs at the Isis theater beginning next Thursday. This has been called "a comedy drama of rubes and wise guys" and in the screen production Charles Ray appears as star.

The sensational divorce drama "Alimony" is to be the feature offering of today's programs at the Apollo theater. In this picture Josephine Whittell makes her debut as a screen star.

The Metro screen success, "With Neatness and Dispatch," which is a crook story without a crime and a drama without a villain, is to open at the Apollo tomorrow night and will be shown for three days. It is a rapid fire story full of unusual incidents and filled with human interest.

Norma Talmadge's celebrated picture "Poppy" is to be the feature of week-end programs at the Apollo theater beginning next Thursday. In this production Eugenie O'Brien also appears.

Pauline Frederick who is one of America's greatest emotional actresses is to appear in her latest success "Fedora" in the screen offerings today at the Victoria theater, matinee and night. This is a dramatisation of Sardou's great story and the tragic character of Fedora in the story affords full scope for the star's well-known talents. On the matinee bill today at the Victoria the opening episodes of a new serial "Vanishing Trails" will be presented.

Charles Ray in "The Law of the North" is to be the offering on programs today at the Olympic theater, matinee and night. This is a Paramount picture produced by Thomas H. Ince.

The closing performances of the Russian Grand Opera Company, which has scored an extraordinary success through the recent period of hot weather, will be given at the Lyceum theater on Wednesday and Saturday nights. On Wednesday evening the company will present "Tales of Hoffman" and on Saturday night, for the farewell performance, "El Trovatore."

An Appeal to Britons in China

100,000 DOLLARS
URGENTLY NEEDED FOR
The "ARETHUSA" Training Ship

2,600 Old Boys Have Joined The Royal Navy And 6,500 The Merchant Service.

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President:
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H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland.

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THE SHAFTESBURY HOME
and
ARETHUSA TRAINING SHIP
164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

WHEN THINGS GO WRONG

When you've had trouble with stupid coolies
When the shops haven't got the things you want
When a hot sun and a muggy atmosphere combine to spoil your afternoon for you——

IN OTHER WORDS:

When you're HOT, just drop in and try one of our long, cool, refreshing, delicious Ice Cream Sodas and all your troubles will vanish in a moment.

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If you will place all the problems relating to the Sanitation, Heating, Ventilation and Electric Installation of the home you are planning to build in the hands of Elm & Co. you need have no further worries on that count. You can be assured that your house will embody everything that modern science can devise for the convenience and comfort of a foreigner dwelling in an eastern climate

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AUGUST 5 POOTOO AUGUST 5

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SURF BATHING AND SANDY BEACH

THE S.S. NINGSHIN
WILL LEAVE SHANGHAI—6 P. M. FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th

DIRECT

TO POOTOO, ARRIVING 5 A.M. SATURDAY MORNING AND ARRIVING IN SHANGHAI EARLY MONDAY MORNING—ROUND TRIP INCLUDING ALL MEALS $30
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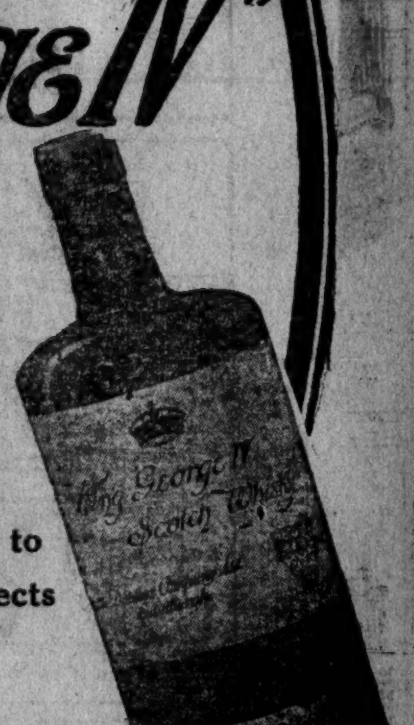

King George IV Scotch Whisky

THE TOP-NOTCH OF SCOTCH

is

"King George IV"

Scotch Whisky

A soft, sound, natural, wholesome stimulant, that ministers to good health and neither affects the head nor the liver.

Agents:

GANDE, PRICE LTD.

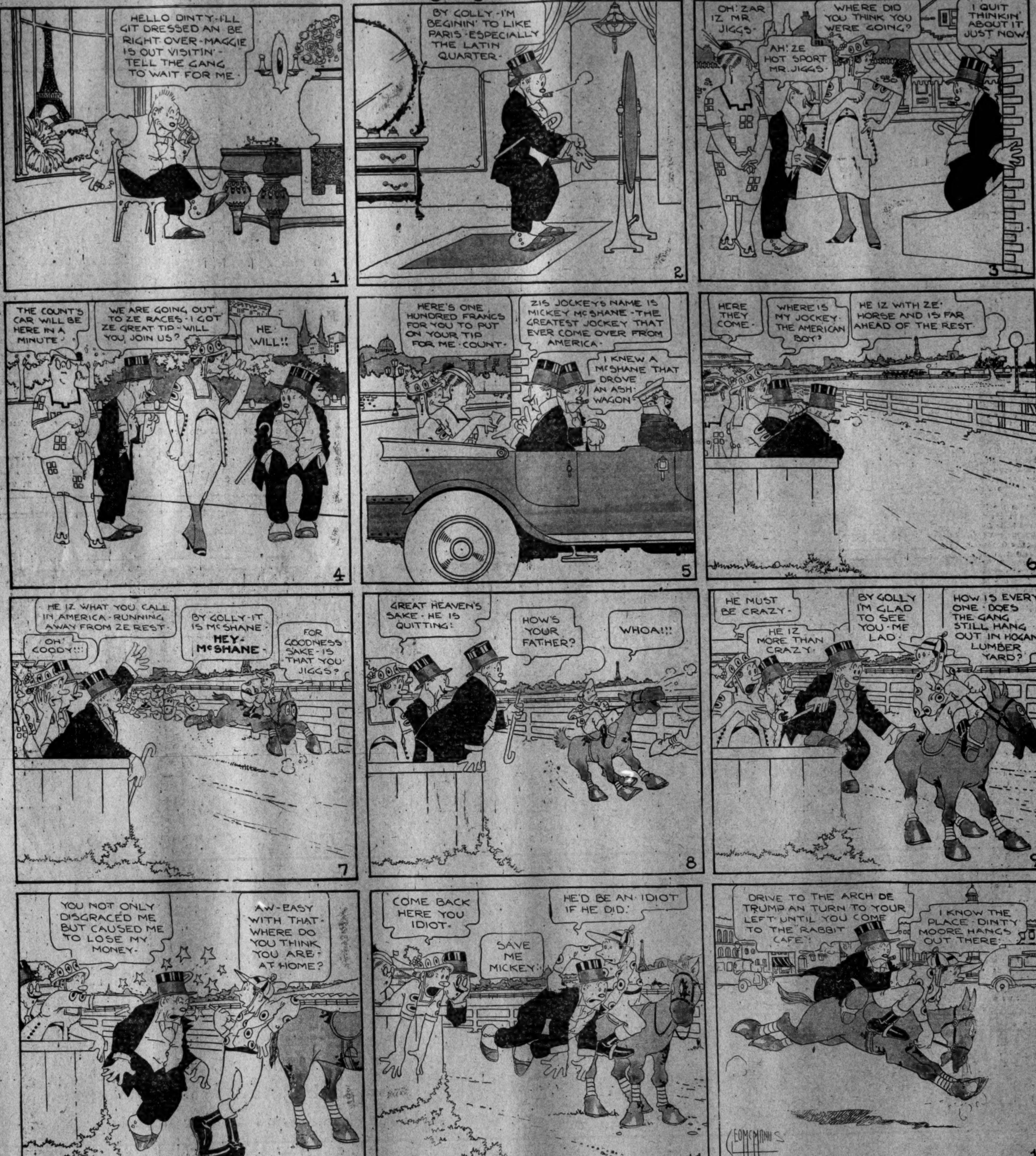
48 Kiangse Road

I'M GONNA RIDE OUT TO THE RACE TRACK. I WONDER IF IT IS A LONG WALK BACK.

Comic Picture Section

Sunday, July 31st, 1921

Bringing Up Father


HELLO DINTY. I'LL GIT DRESSED AN BE RIGHT OVER. MAGGIE IS OUT VISITIN'. TELL THE GANG TO WAIT FOR ME.
1
BY GOLLY. I'M BEGININ' TO LIKE PARIS. ESPECIALLY THE LATIN QUARTER.
2
OH! ZAR IZ MR JIGGS.
AH! ZE HOT SPORT MR. JIGGS.
WHERE DID YOU THINK YOU WERE GOING?
I QUIT THINKIN' ABOUT IT JUST NOW!
3
THE COUNT'S CAR WILL BE HERE IN A MINUTE.
WE ARE GOING OUT TO ZE RACES. I GOT ZE GREAT TIP. WILL YOU JOIN US?
HE WILL!!
4
HERE'S ONE HUNDRED FRANCS FOR YOU TO PUT ON YOUR TIP FOR ME. COUNT.
ZIS JOCKEYS NAME IS MICKEY McSHANE. THE GREATEST JOCKEY THAT EVER COME OVER FROM AMERICA.
I KNEW A McSHANE THAT DROVE AN ASH WAGON.
5
HERE THEY COME.
WHERE IS MY JOCKEY. THE AMERICAN BOY?
HE IZ WITH ZE HORSE AND IS FAR AHEAD OF THE REST.
6
HE IZ WHAT YOU CALL IN AMERICA. RUNNING AWAY FROM ZE REST.
OH GOODY!!!
BY GOLLY. IT IS McSHANE. HEY. McSHANE.
FOR GOODNESS SAKE. IS THAT YOU JIGGS?
7
GREAT HEAVEN'S SAKE. HE IS QUITTING!
HOW'S YOUR FATHER?
WHOA!!!
8
HE MUST BE CRAZY.
HE IZ MORE THAN CRAZY.
BY GOLLY I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU. ME LAD.
HOW IS EVERY ONE. DOES THE GANG STILL HANG OUT IN HOGAN'S LUMBER YARD?
9
YOU NOT ONLY DISGRACED ME BUT CAUSED ME TO LOSE MY MONEY.
AW. EASY WITH THAT. WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE. AT HOME?
10
COME BACK HERE YOU IDIOT.
HE'D BE AN IDIOT IF HE DID.
SAVE ME MICKEY.
11
DRIVE TO THE ARCH DE TRUMP AN TURN TO YOUR LEFT UNTIL YOU COME TO THE RABBIT CAFE.
I KNOW THE PLACE. DINTY MOORE HANGS OUT THERE.
GEO McMANUS
12

COMIC SECTION
COMIC SECTION
COMIC SECTION